

McNamara Reorients Projects

World Bank Wants Poorest Aided

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (Reuters).—World Bank president Robert S. McNamara called today for urgent international action to bring hundreds of millions of the world's poorest people out of "inhuman deprivation."

He warned that if steps were not taken soon then countries would have to face the specter of revolution.

Mr. McNamara, the former U.S. secretary of defense, was addressing the non-Communist world's finance ministers and central bankers attending the annual meeting of the bank and the International Monetary Fund.

He blamed the rich nations for not providing enough foreign aid, and said the developing countries were not doing enough to help the poorest 40 percent of their populations.

"Desperately Poor"

In a shift of course for the World Bank, he announced a policy of loans and support for projects aiding the "desperately poor" segments of population in the developing countries.

The creation of jobs must become a direct objective, he said, so "it will be necessary to organize rural and urban public works . . . the bank will assist

in financing such projects." The bank has usually been identified with large-scale sophisticated factory and development projects.

Mr. McNamara called for a broad program of social justice and equity, saying that it would be a great mistake for the international development community to sit back and continue what had been done in the past. "It is the time for new approaches," he added.

The speech was described by bank officials as intended to focus a spotlight on what Mr. McNamara regards as a problem of major proportions, where, they said, there is inequality not only among nations but within nations—where 5 or 10 percent enjoyed a relatively high standard of living while 40 percent remained entrapped in direct poverty.

Mr. McNamara in general terms criticized many of the rich nations for falling behind in their development aid programs, saying it was now clear that for the first half of the present decade official foreign aid funds would reach only about half of the goal of 0.7 percent of gross national product set by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

With the objective only half achieved, he said, the poorer nations had almost no hope of attaining their 8 percent growth target.

"Low Standards of Living"

"That will condemn them to so slow an economic advance over the decade that hundreds of millions of individuals within these countries will be able to detect virtually no improvement whatever in their desperately low standards of living," he said. "Their per capita incomes will rise by no more than \$2 a year."

Mr. McNamara projected in an addendum to his speech that U.S. foreign aid, measured as a percentage of gross national product, would decrease from 0.34 percent in 1972 to 0.24 percent in 1975.

He put the respective percentages for Britain in the same years at .41 percent and .46 percent. The highest projected figure was for the Netherlands, with .70 percent in 1972 and .78 percent in 1975.

Nixon Asks Thorough Reform Of Money and Trade Systems

(Continued from Page 1)

worsening the American balance of payments problem.

The U.S. has refused to do this on grounds that higher interest rates might damage the economy by boosting inflation and wrecking efforts to reduce unemployment.

The U.S. refusal to back Mr. Schwartz's re-election has added further coolness to relations with some European nations already at odds with the U.S. over American demands that trade and monetary reform be combined. These nations, including most of the Common Market bloc, want the IMF to deal solely with monetary reform, with trade being taken up separately at a later date.

Mr. Nixon's speech was received with only polite applause from the delegates, contrasting sharply with a 30-second ovation given to Mr. Schwartz when he stepped to the podium after the President had concluded his address.

Karl Klasen, president of the West German Bundesbank, said

U.S. Bid at UN On Terrorism

(Continued from Page 1)

Nations can meet this test," he said. "Let it show people everywhere that this organization—here—now—is capable of the concrete action necessary to bring us closer to a world free of violence, the kind of world which is the great goal of the United Nations Charter."

Mr. Rogers said: "A treaty providing for suspension of all air service to countries which fail to punish or extradite hijackers or saboteurs of civil aircraft should be promptly completed and opened for signature. It is our view that a nation which is a haven for hijackers should be outlawed by the international community."

New Cabinet Committee

In another U.S. action on the problem today, President Nixon established a cabinet committee "to deal quickly and effectively with the worldwide problem of terrorism."

The committee, to be headed by Secretary Rogers, will coordinate government activities to prevent terrorism at home and abroad and to set up procedures to "take appropriate action quickly and effectively" should acts of terrorism occur.

As part of its security program against terrorists, the United Nations has banned the delivery of personal packages to employees inside its headquarters.

The 3,800 persons working here got notice of the ban after an explosive parcel turned up in the mail of Israeli diplomats around the world last week.

The ban will last for the General Assembly session ending Dec. 18.

Arab Guerrilla Cell Smashed in Israel

TEL AVIV, Sept. 25 (UPI).—

The Israeli security services announced today the smashing of an Arab guerrilla cell before its members could carry out sabotage attacks in various places in the northern part of the country.

Chief Superintendent Amir Perry, spokesman for the Northern District police, said six Israeli Arabs, all members of the same family, have been remained in custody for 15 days as suspected members of the ring.

The spokesman said explosives, detonators and foreign currency were found in the possession of the suspects.

Uganda Sets New Measures To Speed Asians' Departure

From Wire Dispatches

KAMPALA, Uganda, Sept. 25.—A government spokesman announced new measures tonight to speed up the departure of non-citizen Asians here.

He said that in the future all Asians being expelled from Uganda must take with them, when they go to the Bank of Uganda to obtain exit clearance, sufficient money to purchase air, sea or rail tickets for themselves and their dependents.

The tickets would have to be purchased before the Asians left the bank premises, the spokesman added.

He also announced that all Asians being allowed to stay in Uganda hereafter because they had proved their claims to Ugandan citizenship or because they had been exempted from the expulsion decree, would be required to purchase identity cards from the Immigration Department within the next few days.

The arrival of British Asians from Uganda had its biggest impact on the country with 450 booked to fly to London. But airline officials said there were still fewer passengers than seats.

Between 700 and 800 seats daily are available from tomorrow. Officials said there would be no difficulty in expanding the air lift to more than 1,000 daily if the demand warranted.

But last night and again today charter flights had to be cancelled for lack of bookings—despite the government's directive that all British Asians must leave the country within 48 hours of getting exit clearance.

Officials said they thought the cancellation of two flights—both East African Airways charters—might be a result of banks being closed over the weekend, and of Asians being unable to wind up their affairs. In the case of the flight yesterday, they added, bookings had opened only 24 hours before the aircraft was due to leave.

If 1,000 Asians can leave daily, President Idi Amin's November deadline for the exodus may yet be realized, officials said. Gen. Amin said yesterday that the

deadline still stood and would not be changed.

By last night, 12,200 British Asians had been granted entry permits by the British High Commission here, and the number was growing by 1,200 to 1,500 daily. Ugandan authorities said they are also able to process about 1,500 people daily and it is estimated that about 8,000 Asians here must already have obtained exit clearance.

Meanwhile, Asians arriving in London today said Ugandan troops had begun harassing Ugandan police as well as Asian expellees.

"It's terrible. The army is in complete control," said Rahman Kahl, a businessman who arrived at Gatwick Airport on a charter jet from Kampala.

"Even the police are being victimized. I saw soldiers chasing and beating people—including police—in the streets just to get money and valuables from them."

Many Asians told of being forced at gunpoint to surrender valuables to Ugandan troops on their way to the airport outside Kampala.

Accord With India

Authorized sources said today that Britain would pay the transportation and reception expenses of expelled Ugandan Asians who choose temporarily to go to India.

"It is only right the British government should fulfill its responsibilities to these people in countries like India, which receive them as guests," one senior government source said.

Up to about 18,000 of the estimated 60,000 deported Asians are expected to head for India, which has come to terms with Britain on providing temporary resettlement facilities. Details of this financial commitment are still under discussion.

Pakistan Asks UN For Refugee Funds

KARACHI, Pakistan, Sept. 25 (AP).—Pakistan has appealed to the United Nations for a donation of at least \$75 million for the rehabilitation of 1.2 million people displaced during last December's war with India.

Official sources in Rawalpindi said Saturday that the displaced persons were living in refugee camps and that the government had spent large amounts to house and feed them.



IRISH TALKS—William Whitelaw (second from left), secretary of state for Northern Ireland, with Ulster politicians yesterday in Darlington as three-day meeting began.

Ulster Talks Open in England Bombs Blast Church, Hotel In Mood of Gloom and Anger

(Continued from Page 1)

Britain took over the province and all security responsibilities.

Both the Alliance and Labor parties supported a move for a local assembly—with wide powers to the Catholic minority—and all police and security firmly controlled by the London government and out of the hands of Ulster Protestants.

Catholic Groups Absent

It was the absence of the Social Democratic and Labor party that plainly annoyed the delegates as well as British officials. The party—a powerful force in the Catholic districts of Northern Ireland—has refused to take part in political discussions while 241

suspected terrorists remain in the Long Kesh internment camp. The party is joined in the boycott by two smaller Catholic opposition groups, the Republican Labor and Nationalist parties.

A fourth group boycotting the talks is the Rev. Ian Paisley's militant Democratic Unionist party, angered at Britain's refusal to order an official inquiry into the killing of two Protestants by British soldiers during a recent Belfast riot.

Dublin Accuses London

STRASTBOURG, France, Sept. 25 (Reuters).—Britain today defied itself before the European Human Rights Commission against Irish charges that it has permitted killing, torture and degrading treatment to back its policies in Northern Ireland.

Top-level legal teams from London and Dublin, led by the attorneys general of both governments, confronted each other at the Council of Europe headquarters.

Ireland's case against Britain was the most important clash between the nations here since the Scandinavian countries charged the Greek military regime with human rights violations and persuaded the commission to condemn Greece in 1970.

Britain was set to reject the Dublin government's allegations as the commission opened a week of closed-door hearings.

The task of the Irish delegation was to persuade the 18-nation commission that the Dublin case is "admissible" and that the torture charges should be investigated at the European level.

A minor riot developed in Newry hours later after an army search turned up an arsenal in a golf bag. The bag held a sub-machine gun, an American-made Garand rifle and two other rifles.

The golf bag compartment held 237 rounds of ammunition.

Outside the house where the bag was found, an army spokesman said "less than 100" persons began stoning troops. The crowd hijacked a bus and set it on fire. The army fired rubber bullets to disperse the crowd and arrested three men.

Another arms cache was found in Belfast—four pistols, a nail bomb and 200 rounds of ammunition. Two men were arrested in the Lower Falls Road area of the search.

The army said a soldier, John Barry, 22, died today from gunshot wounds suffered on Saturday when he was shot in the head by snipers while on foot patrol in the Lower Falls Road.

The official said that the British army was a period when the Japanese knocked the Chinese off the pavements of their own towns with rifle butts and on occasion put whole populations to the sword.

Mr. Tanaka is staying at the state guest house in the Jade Abyss Foot Park, where Mr. Nixon also stayed last February. As Mr. Tanaka admired the house and its setting he told Mr. Chou that the Japanese state guest house was now being modernized and that he hoped that Mr. Chou would be his first guest when it was finished.

Chinese aides, reading what they described as an unofficial translation, described the Japanese phrase used by Mr. Tanaka as "repentance." But Japanese officials translated the word as "self-examination" and said this was "less than an apology."

Observers noted that the Chinese in an apparent effort to avoid being involved in delicate semantics, provided no translations of the speech in other languages, which is a departure from normal procedure.

Oktoberfest Opens

MUNICH, Sept. 25 (AP).—The world's biggest beer festival, Oktoberfest, opened Saturday in Munich.

Corruption Is Charged By Brandt

(Continued from Page 1)

mined Mr. Brandt's strategy of obtaining new elections and a clear majority in the Bundestag by means of losing his own confidence vote last Friday.

If the bid had been successful it would have enabled Mr. Brandt to have supplanted the chancellor immediately with a no-confidence vote and blocked Mr. Brandt's own plan for elections in November.

Proof that the opposition leadership had toyed with this variant, said Mr. Wehner, lay in a draft resolution for a no-confidence vote, of which he also has a copy.

Mr. Brandt lost a no-confidence vote by two votes last April 27. Had he won, he would have immediately supplanted Mr. Brandt as chancellor. Evidently, he was extremely wary of repeating that defeat last week.

Mr. Wehner called on President Gustav Heinemann last Friday evening following Chancellor Brandt's calculated loss of the confidence vote. Mr. Brandt was asked whether there were other possibilities to avoid dissolving the Bundestag as nominally prescribed by the 1949 constitution.

"Yes," Mr. Brandt was quoted as replying, "but we prefer new elections."

This, said Mr. Wehner, indicated that Mr. Brandt was at least aware of, if not involved in, the attempt to bypass Mr. Brandt's confidence-vote strategy. Constitutionally, he would have been on firm ground, the Social Democratic whip added.

An Invention

"All of it is a stinking lie, all of it invented," said Willi Weiskirch, the spokesman of the opposition leadership. "We talked about it this morning in the party presidency and everyone said it was inconceivable that Japanese leader would ever—"

Mr. Tanaka did today—bow in tribute to the flag of the People's Liberation Army carried by the guard of honor at the airport.

The war years were a period when the Japanese knocked the Chinese off the pavements of their own towns with rifle butts and on occasion put whole populations to the sword.

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Opposes Cutting Back Charters

Heath Advises World Airlines To Cut Fares to Keep Clients

LONDON, Sept. 25 (Reuters).—

Prime Minister Edward Heath warned the world's airline chiefs today that they must bring down fares or lose their customers to the cheap-flight charter companies.

In a blunt speech to 300 executives from 108 world airlines, Mr. Heath made it clear that he is opposed to shattering the charter companies, which are now capturing a rapidly growing share of the air travel market.

The speech was delivered at the opening of the 28th annual general meeting of the International Air Transport Association, which started a three-day session at London's Grosvenor House Hotel under an unusually heavy security screen.

Mr. Heath took up a point made by Keith Granville, deputy chairman of the recently created British Airways Board (BOAC and BEA), who is taking over as this year's president of IATA.

Mr. Granville spoke of the need for realism on the question of cost and fare levels.

"In my experience," Mr. Heath said, "realism today means all too often putting prices up. It could consist of straining every nerve to find ways and means of bringing prices down."

New Charters Rules

"Many governments, not least our own, are taking the lead in promoting new charter rules—the United Kingdom Civil Aviation Authority is not alone in its determination to see liberal new rules in operation next year."

"Many voices are saying that changes such as these will mean the end of scheduled services as we know them today. Maybe, but what we must be as concerned with is the shaping of the kind of services that the public wants."

Mr. Heath said scheduled services would no doubt continue to serve those with need for flexible booking. "But," he said, "there are many who do not require this expensive facility and who do not see why they should have to pay the added cost."

The consequence is obvious—if the scheduled carriers do not provide simple and inexpensive transport, these passengers will look elsewhere, and no one could blame them."

Government Duty

Mr. Granville said that governments have a responsibility to insure that scheduled air services are maintained in the public interest.

"We must all be sure that our governments' regulatory framework will allow us to develop the entire air transport market in the way that is necessary for

good service to the public and for the maintenance of a healthy industry."

Mr. Granville said that IATA studies made it clear that the industry was "progressing steadily downhill financially." He said that many charter operators were working under provision never intended to apply to commercial operations.

"We must be realistic about our fares in relation to our costs," he said.

Disagreement Denied

Many delegates took the view that the contrasting emphasis in the speeches of Mr. Heath and Mr. Granville revealed a marked division of opinion. But, at a press conference later, Mr. Granville insisted there was no real conflict.

He said that he meant to say that some fares will have to go up and others come down.

The conference heard a report by IATA Director General Knut Hammerskjold who said that growth remained low in 1971 but that some favorable trends appeared in 1972.

"The industry is experiencing profitable growth," he said. "Nevertheless, despite the persistent problems confronting the airlines there appears to be justification for some cautious optimism."

Mr. Hammerskjold said yesterday before the meeting opened that the non-communism world's airlines earned a \$117-million operating profit last year on revenues of \$18.5 billion.

It was the industry's worst showing since 1961, he said, and after capital costs are amortized, the airlines will show an estimated net loss of 2.1 percent on operating revenues.

Mr. Hammerskjold appealed for more concerted government action to beat hijacking. He also appealed for closer world co-operation on all aspects of airline economics from manufacturing aircraft to selling tickets for air travel.

Vatican Reports Bangladesh Ties

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 25 (UPI).—The Vatican today announced that it had established diplomatic relations with Bangladesh at an ambassadorial level.

"The Holy See and the Republic of Bangladesh, desirous to promote mutual, friendly relations, decided to extend diplomatic relations," it said. Bangladesh will send an ambassador to the Vatican, and the Holy See will be represented by an apostolic nuncio to Dhacca, it said.

Provinces Quiet

Reports from the provinces said everything was quiet.

The Philippine cabinet's executive secretary, Alejandro Mdehara, said today that martial law might last two years or longer and that during that time a land-reform program could be realized. Without martial law, he said, it could take 200 years to attain the goals the administration has set.

The presidential press secretary, Francisco Tatad, asserted that the government would continue to honor all external debts and meet them promptly.

Mr. Tatad also said at a news conference that guidelines were being drawn up for news organs. All news reports going abroad from the Philippines are subject to approval by the government's public information office.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman, Charles W. Bray, said that martial law apparently had not affected U.S. business interests nor endangered the everyday life of American civilians "as of now."

He said that there are "many thousands" of Americans, both civilians and military men, in the Philippines.

WEATHER

ALABAMA... 15 64 Showers

ALASKA... 15 67 Cloudy

ARIZONA... 25 73 Cloudy

ARKANSAS... 25 73 Partly sunny

BEAR... 15 61 Partly sunny

BELGRADE... 12 55 Cloudy

BELMONT... 12 54 Showers

BIRMINGHAM... 12 57 Cloudy

BOSTON... 12 55 Cloudy

BUFFALO... 12 55 Cloudy

CALIFORNIA... 12 55 Partly sunny

CANADA... 12 55 Partly sunny

COPENHAGEN... 12 55 Partly sunny

COSTA RICA... 23 73 Overcast

DUBLIN... 12 55 Partly cloudy

EDINBURGH... 12 55 Partly cloudy

FLORIDA... 12 55 Partly sunny

FRANCE... 12 55 Partly sunny

GERMANY... 12 55 Partly sunny

IRELAND... 12 55 Partly sunny

ISRAEL... 12 55 Partly sunny

JAPAN... 12 55 Partly sunny

LAS PALMAS... 12 55 Partly sunny

LONDON... 12 55 Partly sunny

MADRID... 12 55 Partly sunny

MUNICH... 12 55 Partly sunny

MOSCOW... 12 55 Partly sunny

NEW YORK... 12 55 Partly sunny

PARIS... 12 55 Partly sunny

PRAGUE... 12 55 Partly sunny

ROME... 12 55 Partly sunny

SOFIA... 12 55 Partly sunny

STOCKHOLM... 12 55 Partly sunny

TEL AVIV... 12 55 Partly sunny

TOKYO... 12 55 Partly sunny

VIENNA... 12 55 Partly sunny

WARSAW... 12 55 Partly sunny

WASHINGTON... 12 55 Partly sunny

ZURICH... 12 55 Partly sunny

(Yesterday's reading: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

GEORG JENSEN SILVER

London
Georg Jensen

Administration Sellout

McGovern Says Nixon Afraid to Identify Secret Donors

Mont, Sept. 25 (UPI).—George McGovern said today that disclosure of the names of the \$10 million secret donors to his campaign would be so shocking as to be "a real shock to the people."

McGovern said that the names of the donors to his campaign would be so shocking as to be "a real shock to the people."

He charged that Mr. Nixon was loaded the Federal Power Commission with "spokesmen for the big utilities and big oil companies."

The assertion that big business and special interests dominate the Nixon government has become a central theme in Sen. McGovern's Democratic presidential campaign. He made it his text again today after stressing it yesterday in talks from Brooklyn to Billings.

"If there was ever an administration that was bought, look at this," he said, pointing to the Nixon-Agnew administration. "Sen. McGovern told more than 700 people at a \$50 fund-raising luncheon in New York."

At home in Sioux Falls, S.D., Sen. McGovern addressed an airport rally where, police said, 2,500 persons showed up. He sold 1,500 tickets to a \$25-a-plate dinner.

Yesterday, Sen. McGovern plunged into another debate with a Nixon aide, Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird, on the issue of three American prisoners of war.

"I regret very much that the administration seems at least to be playing politics with the three prisoners of war that Hanoi has already offered to release," Sen. McGovern said in the borough of Queens, N.Y.

He said that nothing in the Geneva prisoner-of-war accords requires that the men "be turned over for military briefings" or go through "a long period of indoctrination or briefing or debriefing."

Laird responds: "So I call on Secretary Laird, I call on the President of the United States, to let these three men come home just as quickly as possible," Sen. McGovern said.

Mr. Laird, through a Pentagon spokesman, said that Sen. McGovern "apparently is willing to act as an agent for Hanoi."

"It is a despicable act of a presidential candidate to make himself a spokesman for the enemy," the Laird statement said.

Meanwhile, the political director of Sen. McGovern's campaign, Frank Mankiewicz, said that a public-opinion poll conducted for the Democratic nominee shows him making headway against Mr. Nixon but still far behind.

Mr. Mankiewicz said that a survey conducted on Sept. 17 and 18 by the McGovern pollster, Pat Caddell of Cambridge Survey Research, showed Mr. Nixon had 56 percent, Sen. McGovern, 34 percent, and 10 percent were undecided.

He said that those figures were based on a telephone survey of just under 1,500 persons.

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CAT-NIP—This surprised cat in Miami glares at an uninvited toad in her food plate. But in spite of cool reception accorded the guest, one of a dozen, the cat was completely out-bluffed and the twelve toads then calmly finished their stolen meal.

GM Thinks It Has System To Meet Anti-Pollution Law

By Jerry M. Flint

DETROIT, Sept. 25 (UPI).—General Motors has developed an emission control system that its highest executives believe will meet the government's 1975-76 pollution control standards.

If the system works as well as GM believes it will, the automobile will be removed as a pollution problem.

Other automobile manufacturers, American and foreign, have said that the tough U.S. rules embodied in the Clean Air Act of 1970 could not be met by 1975-76. Until recently, even GM executives were saying they probably could not meet the pollution standards.

But GM now believes that, with its developments, emissions can be virtually eliminated from car exhaust. But the company believes it needs cooperation from the government and the petroleum industry, because some changes, for example, must be made in fuel composition to allow the systems to work.

Details on the new emission control systems are tightly guarded. But tomorrow President Richard M. Nixon will speak to the directors of the American Petroleum Institute to tell the gasoline makers what GM needs to make its system work.

Catalytic Converters

It is known that a combination of catalytic converters and reactors would be used in a single car—for example, one system might clean the exhaust when the car is started, one system would clean fumes during the warmup period, and one during normal driving. A reactor is a small oven to burn off fumes; a converter uses a catalyst to encourage a chemical process that turns pollutants such as carbon monoxide and gasoline fumes into harmless carbon dioxide and water.

Expensive platinum and palladium are to be used as catalysts, and GM plans to buy 300,000 troy ounces of platinum and 120,000 troy ounces of palladium a year from South African producers for the converters.

The development of such fume-killing devices does not automatically mean the elimination of all auto emissions in a few months.

First, new gasoline formulas will have to be marketed. Lead, for example, can quickly destroy the effectiveness of a catalyst and the petroleum industry, generally more effective politically than the car makers, may be able to stall a switchover to lead-free fuel for a few years. Lead is put into gasoline to improve fuel performance, but it coats the catalyst.

Also, the introduction of clean-burning engines will still leave 100 million older cars on the road, although a sizable proportion of these already carry equipment to reduce pollutants.

And it is likely that the new devices, in their first year at least, may not work as well as the car maker hopes because

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U.S. Source Says Oufkir Was Killed

Denies Strongman Committed Suicide

By David B. Ottaway

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (UPI).—Gen. Mohammed Oufkir, the military strongman of Morocco who was officially reported to have committed suicide after the recent attempt on King Hassan's life, was actually shot to death at the king's order, according to U.S. diplomatic sources.

The Moroccan government immediately identified the general as the leader of the plot to kill the king last Aug. 16. But it went to great lengths to convince the world that his death was a "suicide of treason."

"We did not kill him," Moroccan Interior Minister Mohammed Benhima insisted at a press conference Aug. 18.

But according to the U.S. sources, Gen. Oufkir was shot four or five times, with one bullet entering the back of his head and exiting through an eye.

Who Pulled Trigger

The sources said that it was not known who actually pulled the trigger.

Col. Dlimi, longtime head of security under Gen. Oufkir and later a rival of the general, was in charge of the king's military aides. He is widely regarded as Gen. Oufkir's replacement, to the extent that Hassan now permits anyone to assume the strongman role the general once played.

Col. Dlimi was in charge of the king's personal security. The king had reportedly harbored growing doubts about Gen. Oufkir for some time, and Col. Dlimi would have been in charge of any contingency planning against an attempted take-over.

Specialists in Moroccan affairs said the revelation that Gen. Oufkir was summarily executed would probably tarnish the king's international image.

They said it would also reinforce the impression that the Moroccan throne must indeed be extremely shaky if the king was forced to kill the man who was supposed to be his most trusted supporter.

If circulated in Morocco, the true story of Gen. Oufkir's death would probably only serve to confirm existing suspicions in a country where the government's credibility in opposition circles is already low.

The official version of Gen. Oufkir's death is that the general committed suicide inside the king's summer palace at Skhirat, 30 miles south of Rabat, six hours after the abortive coup.

Natural Nuclear Reaction On Earth Reported by French

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (UPI).—A leading French scientist reported today that a natural, spontaneously-ignited nuclear reactor apparently operated in an African uranium deposit many millions of years ago.

The evidence for such a chain reaction in a Gabon mine was described to the French Academy of Sciences in two papers presented by Dr. Francis Perrin, former chairman of the French High Commission for Atomic Energy.

When Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, former head of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission and a Nobel laureate for his work on heavy elements, was told of the discovery he said: "That is fantastic." However, he added that if any atomic explosions occurred, they were probably little more than "fizzles."

Markedly Depleted

The first clue was the observation at the French uranium enrichment center at Pierrelatte that uranium from the Oklo mine, 40 miles north of Franceville, in Gabon, had a peculiar composition. It was markedly depleted in the uranium 235 extracted for bombs or in weaker mixtures, for power plants.

It was difficult to explain this unless some of it had been "burned" in a chain reaction. Furthermore, the investigators at the French atomic center at Cadarache found four other rare elements—neodymium, cerium, europium and cerium—in forms that are typically the residue of uranium breakdown.

The unusual composition of the Oklo uranium, which has only been mined since 1969, struck the analysts because all uranium, as it comes from the ground anywhere on earth—or even as it is found by astronauts on the moon—has the same proportion of uranium 235—0.72 percent.

The reason, presumably, is that all uranium in the solar system was formed at the same time. However, the form known as uranium 235 (because it has 235 neutrons and protons in its nucleus) is radioactive and is slowly decaying, relative to more stable forms of that element, through radioactive decay.

Whereas natural uranium today contains only 0.72 percent of uranium 235, some 1.7 billion years ago it constituted 3 percent. Had there been a nuclear power industry at that time, it would have been unnecessary to enrich the raw uranium. It could have been used directly as fuel in water-moderated reactors.

Hence, it is suspected that the spontaneous chain reaction began approximately at that time. How-

ever, specialists in reactor engineering said today they were puzzled as to how this could have occurred in a deposit with only 3 percent of the fissionable uranium.

As Dr. Seaborg pointed out, in a reactor burning such fuel, "you have to have things exactly right." Water or some other "moderator" is needed to slow down the neutrons released as each atom is split so that they are not moving too fast for absorption by other atoms to sustain the chain reaction.

Furthermore, the moderator and the fuel must be extremely pure. Even a few parts per million of a contaminant, such as boron, will "poison" the reaction, bringing it to a halt. How the necessary conditions could arise underground under natural circumstances, said Dr. Seaborg, is "really puzzling."

Dr. Perrin, in the discussion that followed presentation of the papers, prepared by two teams of scientists, proposed that water filtering down through the uranium bed acted as a moderator, or neutron-slowing. When the reaction ran fast enough to convert the water to steam, the reaction halted until the deposit cooled once more.

"I thus believe," he said, "the fossil pile at Oklo must have functioned intermittently, pulsating, as it were."

Dr. Seaborg, commenting along similar lines, said that if the reaction ever became intense enough to constitute an explosion, it would have shattered to fuel before a really big blast could develop.

A challenge to designers of the first atomic bomb was to create an implosion that would hold the fuel together for the fraction of a second necessary for a full chain reaction. Furthermore, a repetition of the phenomenon is presumably ruled out because the raw uranium of today is no longer rich enough for such a reaction.

The uranium from Oklo shows levels of uranium 235 that range from 0.621 to 0.730 percent. The question arises whether other such deposits exist and Dr. Perrin said that the search is already on. They are only likely to occur in uranium beds dating back to when the natural abundance of uranium 235 was still high. The Oklo deposit is about 1.7 billion years old.

The French scientists were quoted as saying the chain reactions must have begun at least several hundred million years ago and probably more than a billion years ago. They may have lasted several million years until the fissionable uranium was depleted.

House Passes SALT Pact As Amended

Nuclear Equality Is Accepted, 306-4

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP).

—The five-year U.S.-Soviet agreement to freeze the number of intercontinental nuclear missiles and missile-firing submarines was approved today by Congress.

A Senate resolution approving the accord to limit strategic arms but urging the President to seek equal, not inferior, U.S. nuclear forces in any permanent arms limitation treaty was accepted by the House and sent to President Nixon. The vote was 306-4.

The Foreign Affairs Committee chairman, Rep. Thomas E. Morgan, D., Pa., told the House that he considered some of the Senate restrictions unnecessary but urged the House to accept them to speed U.S.-Soviet talks this fall.

Senate approval of the accord was delayed for weeks amid controversy over the amendment by Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., urging equality for offensive nuclear forces in a further treaty.

The interim agreement limits the Soviet Union to 1,618 land-fired missiles and the United States to 1,054. It limits the Soviet Union to 62 submarines with up to 950 missiles and the United States to 44 submarines with up to 950 missiles.

The amendment further notes that the U.S.-Soviet defensive anti-missile treaty, also signed in Moscow on May 26, limits each country to two anti-missile sites.

WHILE IN HOLLAND

MEET THE VAN MOPPES

WORLD'S LARGEST DIAMOND POLISHING FACTORY

FREE FOR VISITORS

A. van MOPPES & SON

2-6 ALBERT CUYSTRAAT

AMSTERDAM

SINCE 1820

ALSO: MANUFACTURERS OF OWN DESIGNED JEWELS

TAX FREE SHOPPING

FROM FACTORY TO CUSTOMER

Opposes Spain Joining; Democratic, It Asserts

ELS, Sept. 25 (UPI).—Spain's Economic Commission today said that, no matter what French President Pompidou thinks, Spain cannot join the European Community until the fundamental principles of liberty and democracy that form the basis of the political systems of all the other member nations.

The statement, signed by EEC Commissioner Altiero Spinelli specifically replied to Mr. Pompidou's press conference statement last week that he would like to see Spain in the Common Market as soon as possible.

Mr. Pompidou added that some member nations would have political and economic objections to this. In fact, these objections are shared by most members, leading to the issue of the strong rebuttal today.

Scheel Rejects Spain

BONN, Sept. 25 (AP).—Foreign Minister Walter Scheel said today Spain should not be allowed to join the EEC under its present constitution.

Asked about reports that Mr. Pompidou favors moves towards Spanish entry into the EEC, Mr. Scheel told a news conference that Bonn would not embrace as many countries as possible.

However, countries wishing to enter the Common Market are subjected to "very specific democratic criteria," he said.

Such countries must have a freely elected parliament, otherwise their constitutional structures would clash with European partner nations, he said.

"In this regard, the structure of Spain is not yet in harmony with those of European Common Market countries," he said.

Mr. Scheel spoke after talks with Prince Juan Carlos and Foreign Minister Gregorio Lopez Bravo of Spain, who today started a five-day official visit here.

18 GIs Injured In Train Accident

SCHWEINFURT, West Germany, Sept. 25 (UPI).—A troop train carrying U.S. Army armored vehicles and 144 soldiers plunged two of its sleeping cars over a 40-foot embankment during a shunting operation last night, an Army spokesman said.

The spokesman said 18 soldiers were taken to the Army's 33d Field Hospital at Wuerzburg for treatment. He said three were still detained in hospital late today.

A German police spokesman said that investigation indicated a switching error sent the shunting train onto the wrong track, where it crashed through buffers.

Doctors Hear Mediterranean Swim Warning

LONDON, Sept. 25 (AP).—People who swim in the Mediterranean in the summer have a one in seven chance of getting sick, a specialist told a medical congress here today.

The discharge of sewage into the sea has created disease threats from various viruses, Prof. W. Brumfit, a microbiologist at the Royal Free Hospital in London, said.

He told a "Medicine in the 70s Symposium" that medical research shows one in 10 people living along the Mediterranean coastline had changes in their blood showing exposure to hepatitis virus.

5 Letter-Bombs In Australia; Mailed to Israelis

CANBERRA, Australia, Sept. 25 (Reuters).—Five letter-bombs posted from Amsterdam to Israeli diplomats have been found in Australia, a spokesman for the Australian Foreign Affairs Department said today.

Three were detected in Sydney and two in Canberra, according to information given by the Israeli Embassy.

The bombs brought to 43 the number mailed to Israeli missions in various countries.

One of them got through security arrangements at the Israeli Embassy in London last Tuesday and killed Ami Shachori, 44, the agricultural attaché.

The bombs were believed sent by the Black September Arab guerrilla organization which killed 11 Israeli athletes and sports officials at the Munich Olympic Games.

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The Polls and the Campaign

Since Sen. McGovern made a successful primary career defying the public-opinion polls, it is not surprising to find him doing the same in the decisive campaign. But others have a different concern over the effect of opinion-sampling practices on the electoral process, particularly when the results are so unanimously lopsided as they have been recently in favor of President Nixon. Do the polls themselves, they ask, influence potential voters? Is it really legitimate to set up what is in effect an unofficial voting system in advance of the actual balloting?

The same question has been asked, in closer races, about the practices of television and other media in extrapolating early voting results and announcing them when the polling places are still open in Western or other late-voting states. And admittedly there is no easy answer. It is quite possible that some voters are affected by an appearance of victory on one side or the other, and prefer to join the crowd.

The pollsters themselves, naturally, deny that this "bandwagon syndrome" is important—and it is probable that they are right. Before modern sampling techniques were introduced, predictions about the results of elections were made on the basis of political savvy, a keen knowledge of how key districts had voted in the past and what their vote might indicate for the future, and the predictions, based on simple arithmetical projections, were often astonishingly accurate.

Moreover, massive opinion surveys were made many years ago, without any perceptible effect upon the final tally. The notorious poll conducted by the Literary Digest

magazine—a poll which had won considerable respect—in 1936 is an example of that. The magazine's bad guess about Franklin D. Roosevelt's chances in that campaign did the Literary Digest far more harm than it helped Alf Landon.

Marketing and opinion studies have reached a high degree of statistical excellence. One may argue (in fact, it has been done) that packaging and marketing a presidential candidate by the use of such techniques is an affront to the political system. But something like it is old in democratic history, and it must be assumed that the opinion poll is here to stay—unless all the polls combine to make some monstrous mistake, beyond the limitations of time and percentage of error that is inherent in modern opinion-testing methodology. After all, the polls state no more than at a given time a particular candidate has certain strengths and weaknesses; he may overcome the weaknesses or enhance the strengths, and in any case a margin of, say, 3 percent, plus or minus, for error could be very important in a close contest.

The present presidential campaign is unusual in the wide margin against Sen. McGovern. He may yet trim it down. But, in pre-polling days, a professional politician might well have come to the same general conclusion as the polls, based on his knowledge of voting groups and how they react to certain issues and personality traits. In fact, that is just what a considerable number of Democratic politicians did when Mr. McGovern was nominated. What the senator has to do in November is to triumph, not over the polls, but over some stark political facts as they emerged long ago.

Countdown at the UN

The United States is on a collision course with the rest of the world at the newly convened session of the United Nations General Assembly. Unless there is some accommodation on both sides, the results could seriously injure both the world organization and the international standing of the United States.

At issue is the size of the U.S. contribution to the UN budget. Prodded by Congress and learning on the recommendations of a presidential commission, the Nixon administration is determined to press the Assembly for a reduction in the U.S. share of the assessed budget from 31.5 percent to 25 percent. The move is certain to be resisted by other nations, many of whom are already paying more than their fair share of UN costs based on the usual criteria of ability to pay. The commission that recommended the 25 percent ceiling on assessed UN contributions last year stipulated that it should be negotiated "over a period of years," not overnight. Based on the ability-to-pay criteria, the United States should be contributing more than its current assessment—probably in the area of 35 percent. A more reasonable and realistic target—for both the United Nations and the United States—would be a gradual reduction toward the 25 percent level, beginning with a cutback to 28 percent during the next three-year assessment period which begins in 1974. This goal

should be attainable without undue hardship to others because of increased contributions from anticipated new members and more affluent old members.

There is merit which other members cannot sensibly ignore in the administration's argument that it is unhealthy for the United Nations to be as heavily dependent on the contributions of any one state as is now the case with the United States. Furthermore, it would be unrealistic for other members to discount the very real problem that any administration would have in trying to justify before Congress the current high level of U.S. assessments, especially in view of the diminishing capacity of this country to influence budgetary and other UN decisions under existing voting arrangements.

But these considerations hardly justify the scope and abruptness of Washington's present demand. A more drastic cutback probably could be achieved only through arbitrary action, placing the United States in violation of its charter commitments. Such action would be a severe blow to the shaky morale and financial position of the world organization. It would only accelerate what Hamilton Fish Armstrong, the retiring editor of Foreign Affairs magazine, has warned is the growing isolation of the United States from other nations.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Gen. Amin's Assault on Uganda

Few governments have outlasted themselves so quickly and conclusively as that of Uganda, the former British colony in East Africa. In rapid succession, its leader, Gen. Idi Amin, has expelled thousands of long-resident Asians, both those who kept their old British passports and those who had acquired Ugandan citizenship; landed Hitler for "burning" six million Jews (earlier he had ousted 700 key Israeli technical advisers); and arrested a number of Americans and other foreigners.

Apparently to exploit the turmoil, a force of Ugandan exiles loyal to Milton Obote, the Uganda president whom Gen. Amin deposed in a coup last year, launched an invasion from neighboring Tanzania. But for the disturbing factor that a sovereign state facilitated the invasion of a neighbor, one could have wished that the Obote forces would triumph. But they apparently have not, or at least not yet. Gen. Amin remains in Kampala, hysterical but still in power.

By the ferocity of his physical and verbal assaults on his citizens both black and Asian in ancestry, and by his willingness to trifle with his country's economic welfare and

political stability, General Amin has established himself as a unique figure in contemporary black Africa. Any earlier tendency to accord him a certain limited understanding for moving against Asians holding British passports who occupied leading roles in the Ugandan economy has had to yield to condemnation for his arbitrary use of power. It is in character that his most prominent supporter has been Libya's President Moammar Qadhafi, who tried to send him five plane loads of soldiers and arms; Sudan, whose territory the planes were overflying without permission, grounded them.

In situations like these, outsiders are prone to reflect on the great inherent difficulties of conquering a colonial heritage and creating a viable new society. In this instance, however, the particular personality of the nation's leader deserves a prominent part of the blame. It is, of course, entirely a matter for Ugandans to determine. And yet, it can hardly escape the notice of any independent, outside bystander that the sooner Gen. Amin departs office, the better off his country is bound to be.

THE WASHINGTON POST

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

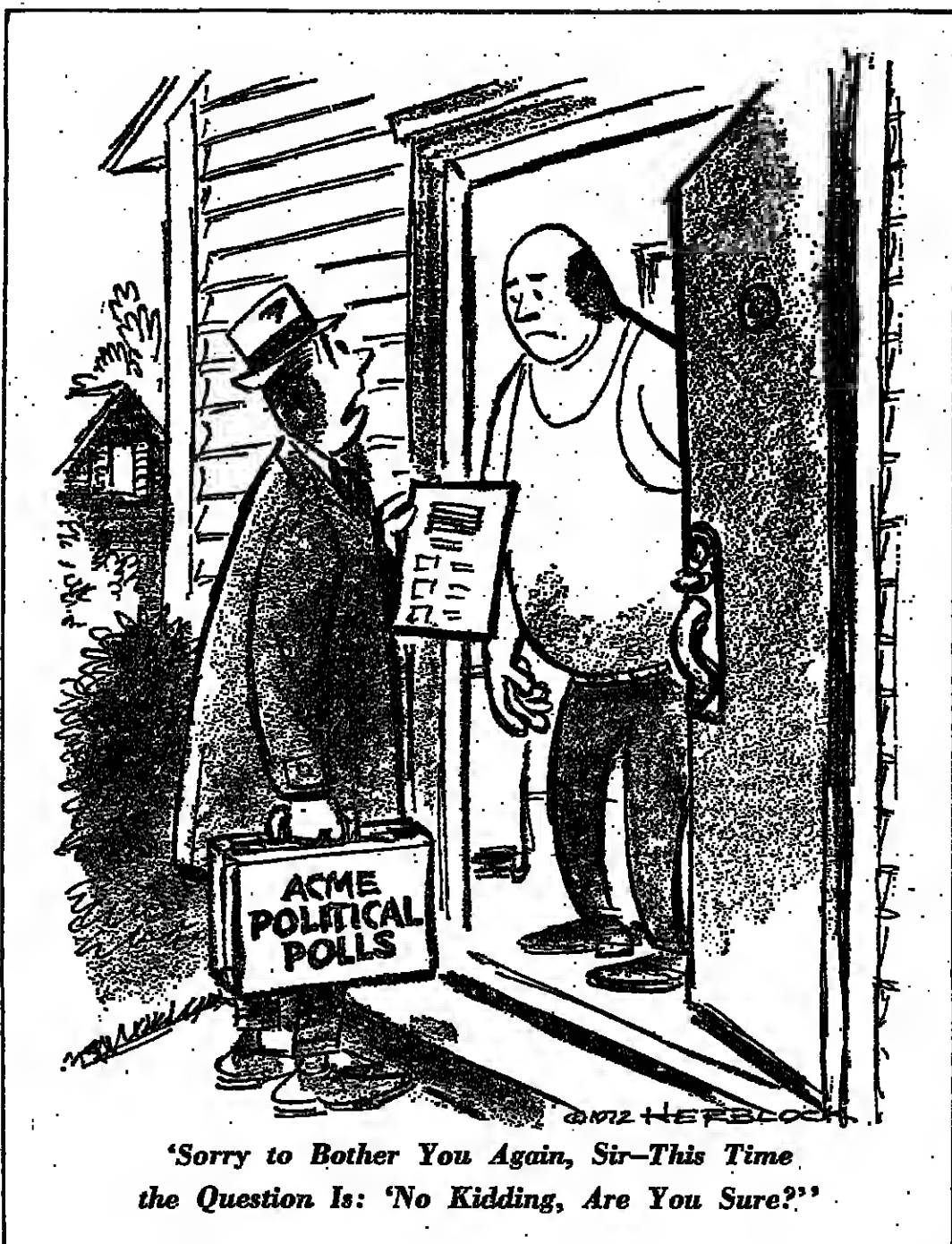
September 26, 1897

BOSTON—Mr. Eddy, the American meteorologist, well-known for his experiment with kites in observing the atmosphere, has invented a "vis-tascope" for enabling a person on the ground to view the country as though he were raised above it. He attaches a mirror to a kite and reflects a picture of the country below on a semi-transparent screen. When the kite is only 150 feet high, the image is very distinctly seen.

Fifty Years Ago

September 26, 1922

NEW YORK—Eight rum-running vessels are today lying fourteen miles outside the harbor, rolling merrily on the briny, while captains and crews are rocking to and fro with hilarity and putting their thumbs to their noses every time a prohibition agent comes within sight. The movement is due to the recent victory of the British schooner *Coyard*, whose captain expelled a dry agent trying to board his ship.



'Sorry to Bother You Again, Sir—This Time
the Question Is: 'No Kidding, Are You Sure?''

The Nixon Morality

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—Favoritism was the charge leveled against the administration's treatment of the big grain dealers who profited so handsomely in the recent Russian wheat deal. No one seriously contended that a crime had been committed.

So it figured that President Nixon, following a dubious claim by Vice-President Agnew that an FBI investigation was on, would actually order an investigation by the bureau. For the Federal Bureau of Investigation is sure to discover that no crime was involved.

In the Watergate affair, the deepest suspicion is that the attempted break-in of Democratic headquarters had something to do with former officials of the Nixon administration who have been active in the President's reelection campaign. In particular, attention centered on former Secretary of Commerce Maurice Stans, who is campaign treasurer, and former Attorney General John Mitchell.

Bizarre

The President was asked about all this in his news conference of Aug. 29. He made what he called a "categorical" statement that "no one in this administration, presently employed, was involved in this very bizarre incident."

At the same news conference Mr. Nixon dealt with charges that the administration might cover up the investigation. As barriers against a whitewash, he

cited "a full field investigation by the FBI" and prosecution by the Justice Department.

But now it comes out that the Justice Department has not pressed those indicted for the break-in on the source of their funds. Mr. Stans, who is a potential source, has issued statements to the press but refused to be questioned. And The Washington Post has developed a story to the effect that Robert Mardian, a former assistant attorney general and leading figure in the reelection campaign, directed the destruction of documents pertinent to the Watergate affair.

Then there is the matter of Gen. John Lavelle, the Air Force officer retired for unauthorized bombing of North Vietnam. The White House has taken the position that it was a one-man operation involving complicated orders that were not at the Pentagon, as many of us thought, but at the White House.

As a final case, there was the bitter argument last month about the bombing of North Vietnam and the dike system in the Red River Valley. The serious charge, the charge made explicitly by

UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, is that the bombing endangered the dike.

But President Nixon chose to make it seem that the issue was whether the bombing of the dike was deliberate. In his press conference of July 27, Mr. Nixon gave one answer which went on for 24 paragraphs without once acknowledging that we were indeed hitting the dike or that the bombing did, as Waldheim truly asserted, endanger the dike system.

Nixon Ethic

What emerges from all this is the Nixon ethic. In every instance, the President and his men observe one basic rule. They reply fortuitously to charges not made. When it happens to them to tell the truth, the truth they tell is not the whole truth. Exactly why this is so baffles me. The President's sense that people are out to get him—they kick him around, as he once put it—probably plays a part. So does the will to win and the emphasis on being first. But even allowing for all these things, I really don't understand the constant disposition to hedge the truth, to be disingenuous, to con people.

What I do understand is that the public morality has been debased. There is something dirty about Washington these days, and while I don't suppose Mr. Nixon is entirely to blame, neither do I see how he can be altogether divorced from responsibility.

Reforming the House

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—Despite the inevitable focus on the presidential race, there's reason to think the more important phase of the 1972 election may be the contests for the House of Representatives. The House has been changing more rapidly than any other part of the government in the past four years, and the changes in store this year seem likely to dwarf those of the past.

The House is the point-of-entry for the young men and women coming into national politics, and it reflects generational change more quickly than the Senate or the bureaucracy of the executive branch.

We tend to think of congressmen as pompous, portly middle-aged Babbits of complacency. But those that have been arriving in recent years tend to have that "lean and hungry look" that made Caesar so nervous about Cassius, and the House elders have had their fears amply confirmed.

The "new breed" congressmen share the restlessness of the post-Kennedy generation, the men who believed, whatever their party, that John Kennedy was right 10 years ago when he said "a new generation" was coming to power, and who ask now, a decade later, why it has not yet come to pass.

They've expressed their impatience in positive ways, bringing more reform to the House in the past four years than it had seen in half a century. Among other things, they have made the first serious dent in the automatic seniority system, distributed legislative power by limiting the number of committees and subcommittee leadership spots a single member could monopolize, and

made House decision-making far more responsible by providing for recorded teller votes.

In recent weeks, it's become clear that the House is due for a membership change this year that exceeds anything seen since 1964. Already, 56 members have announced their retirement, declared for other office or been defeated in the primaries. At least three more will leave because redistricting has thrown three pairs of incumbents into the same districts in November.

In short, at least one-seventh of the membership of the next House will be brand new—even if no other incumbents are defeated in November. With even a "normal" rate of election date shifts, close to one-fourth of the membership could be new.

'Old Bulls'

The departing members are the "old bulls," including six committee chairmen and nine ranking Republican members. Their combined service approaches 1,000 years and they have been the mainstays of the "old House."

With their departure, the younger reformers are moving to consolidate the gains they have begun to make in the past four years. Interestingly, in both parties, the thrust of the new proposals under discussion is to strengthen the role of the elected party leaders—the speaker and the majority and minority leaders.

In the past, those elected party leaders have been forced to subordinate themselves to the powerful committee chairmen and ranking

committee members, who exercised independent authority by virtue of the inexorable workings of seniority.

Now, with those committee elders leaving and their successors' power circumscribed by reforms already achieved inside many committees, the younger members see a chance to shift power to the party caucuses and to the leadership elected in those caucuses.

The changes they are discussing sound technical to outsiders: giving the speaker and minority leader a larger voice in the selection of the Committee on Committees, which assigns members' legislative duties; specifying that the minority leader, not the ranking minority member of the legislative committee, has the right to offer recommendations; making Rules Committee members agents of each party's leadership. Those are some of them, and they are not headline grabbers.

Procedures

But in the House, more than most bodies, procedure determines substance, and the reformers know what they are doing in focusing on these procedural changes.

Their purpose is to strengthen the party caucus, in each party, as a major decision-making body, in which all members are equal; and to strengthen the leadership as an agent of the caucus. To the extent they succeed, the prospects of responsible party government in Washington are greatly enhanced, and the turnover in House membership this year gives them a splendid opportunity for success.

War and Peace Meld

A Sunday in Hanoi

This is the fourth of a series of articles by the chief Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, who just returned from two weeks—Sept. 1 to 16—in North Vietnam.

By Richard Dudman
© 1972, St. Louis Post-Dispatch

WASHINGTON.—Several times a day the wall of the air raid siren disrupts the normal calm and businesslike atmosphere in Hanoi.

First comes a woman's voice on the loudspeakers mounted throughout the city: "Enemy planes 40 kilometers (25 miles) northeast of the capital." Then: "Sixty kilometers (37 miles) to the northeast."

Then, if the Hanoi area is the target this time and the planes keep coming, the siren howls. Most of the truck and bicycle traffic stops. People gather near bomb shelters.

If the planes are actually seen or heard, or if the bomb explosions sound close, some persons actually go downstairs into the dark, dank group shelters or climb into the thick mahoele shelters, many of which have a few inches to a foot of rainwater in the bottom.

The loudspeakers become more urgent: "Go inside. Don't hang around the entrances, hurry." On one recent Sunday morning, foreign newsmen and a few Vietnamese gathered at the corner of the hotel to watch the raid. The newsmen wore the steel helmets issued them by the North Vietnamese.

The first explosions were North Vietnamese catapults that sent MIG interceptors into the air to try to drive off the American planes.

A few minutes later came the first F-4 Phantoms, a flight of four silver bombers flashing in the morning sun.

The pounding of artillery mingled with the rattle of machine guns as Hanoi's formidable anti-aircraft defense went into action.

The planes wheeled across the blue sky, dodging the brown puffs of exploding shells. One anti-aircraft crew could be seen firing from the roof of the National Bank building a block from the hotel.

For an American, finding himself under the bombs being dropped by his own country, the sensation was a special one. There was no sign of fear or panic among the people of Hanoi. Instead, there were exclamations of excitement as each new flight of bombers wheeled into sight and new bursts of flak threatened them.

Nine Killed

The bombs this time were at a distance. The government later reported that the nearest casualties were nine persons killed in a northern suburban district called Dong Anh—the mother, father and four children in one family and three children in another.

After the planes sped off and the all-clear sounded, Hanoi returned to the calm of a Sunday morning that had begun with the tolling of the Roman Catholic cathedral bells for 4:30 and 5:30 a.m. masses.

Three hundred persons had attended the first mass and 500 the second, including many children and young men and women as well as the elderly. Their chanting and singing indicated that they knew the service well. Many parked their bicycles in the side aisles.

After the rain, while the morning was still cool, families strolled in Reminiscence Park, eating ice cream on a stick purchased from a vendor or stopping at a terrace café beside a 7-acre lake for strong, sweet, iced coffee. Little boys swam and fished in the lake. Looking at them, one of my escorts said with mild disapproval, "It's against the regulations now, but we don't always bother to stop them." Boating has been discontinued for the duration of the war.

A dozen older boys practiced soccer on an expanse of dirt under the trees. School was to start Sept. 11, and many boys and girls had remained in Hanoi for the rest of the summer vacation before going out to their evacuation villages.

Two women used hand shears to trim the grass, saying the cuttings in big baskets for feed for the oxen used to haul much of the freight in Hanoi and the countryside.

Quiet and cleanliness are what strike the visitor first in Hanoi. Saigon has similar French colonial architecture, and its older districts could have the same charm except for the blue fumes and roar of motorbikes, the garbage and waste that litter the streets, and the filth and hundreds of beggars and prostitutes.

No prostitutes and only one beggar—an old man seeking alms at the cathedral entrance—were seen in two weeks in Hanoi. On weekdays, especially on the business streets, things are livelier.

There, an occasional Chinese, Russian-built jeep or a jeep breaks the quiet of usual bicycle traffic. A train of streetcars, said to have been in North Vietnam, winds around Redemmed Sword Lake and the French Embassy.

There is constant truck, cycle and oxcart traffic out of the capital. Camouflaged buses and trains appear every commutes.

The Paul Doumer Bridge across the Red River in Hanoi, a target of American bombs, was opening only one day in two weeks. The first day repairs were completed and one train had crossed it, then a guided bomb wrecked it again.

Traffic continued to cross the river regularly but more slowly by ferry or by a pontoon bridge that was completed the day left.

Shops Operate

Shops of all kinds operate, the morning and late afternoon. There are watch repair shops, photographic studios, sport goods stores, toy stores and bicycle shops as well as the essential food markets, clothing stores, hardware stores and dry goods.

A big downtown department store sells clothing, both custom and ready made, and a wide range of other merchandise including toys and vacuum bottles. Cloth is sold both rationed at three times the price, unrationed. A fast-moving line, about 75 persons was at one counter when a clerk sold two boxes of wooden matches to a customer.

Street vendors sell ice cream, sugar-coated crullers, lined lottery tickets, packages of tea, combs made of metal from downed American warplanes, some toothbrushes and padlocks.

On many street corners, as well as along the highways, are bicycle repair businesses. They range from a boy with a hand pump and a few tools who will pump up one's tires for 5 xu (about 1 cent) to a stand with spare parts and a hot-patch vulcanizing device.

Nhan Dan, the Communist party newspaper, goes on sale every morning at 8 a.m. around the city. It sells for just like the latest edition of an American street corner on a day when a big story is breaking. The price is 5 xu a copy.

Still, there are reminders of the war. On a side street, near a women's store, a sign reads: "Little black two-man boat, while an escort says it is preparation for possible widespread floods." The big intersection at the National Theater is covered with concrete pile sections just cast as liners for the mahoele bomb shelters.

Inside the National Bank tellers painstakingly count and recount currency as they exchange some traveler's checks. The transaction takes a half hour, because the serial number of each bill must be recorded, together with the name of the teller who handled it.

"Foreigners often complain about our banking methods," says the North Vietnamese escort. "We call it the handicraft system."

For some reason a common sight in the city is the feather-duster salesman, with his wares hung on a bamboo pole across his shoulder.

Hanoi is a strange mixture of war and peace.

Letters

U.S. Tolerance

From Lugano, Ray Lipson (Letters, Sept. 16), makes an important point about the "tolerance" of the American government; the freedom enjoyed by its citizens. When he observes that Angela Davis and Jane Fonda are permitted to travel to Moscow and Hanoi, whereas Soviet dissenters are kept on a leash.

He might better have written "relative tolerance, relative freedom," because the State Department has engaged in a good deal of passport-lifting over the years. Still, what he writes is true, and is a basic distinction between the societies.

What fascinates me is Lipson's tone. "These babes, these vipers in the bosom of democracy, flitting about as they please," sounds almost as if Lipson does not approve of the fact that Davis and Fonda are allowed to flit.

Could it be that allowing freedom of movement to left-wingers is carrying this nonsense about the rights of man just a damnable bit too far?

Frankfurt. JOHN SKOW.

Seen to Saigon

Acts of 'Spite' Atrocities
Coming From Red-Held Areas

By Holger Jensen
Sept. 25 (AP).—Forty
Quang Ngai Province
in a building and
with dynamite because
considered "unsuitable
faction."
and children watch
as shot in batches of
lowing "people's tales"
and Koutum Prov-
r crime: lack of en-
for Hanoi's brand of
d, other atrocity stories
of Communist oc-
have reinforced
speculations of a blood-
Communist take over
oam, U.S. officials are
concerned about what
"spite killing."
e you pursue the hard-
y line, you're going to
slovenly," said one
do investigate and
have to knock out the
to make way for the
his respect, the Viet
is nasty as ever.
ulty Verdicts:
ders into it when you
gals who have lived in
for five years and sud-
; himself occupying a
; everyone owns radios
[motorcycles]. There'll
fore guilty verdicts in
s trials.
with Vietnamese are
, be better disciplined,
behaved, but they're
downright spiteful, too.
South, expecting to be
; liberators, are being
smiling away. They get
shoot up some rice
sper spite."
sial explained that in

on Units
Against
Season

Sept. 25 (UPI).—Al-
killed more than 150
troops in fighting
central coast, field re-
today.
with Vietnamese also
ush to clear Highway 1
rainy season—only two
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Marine Increase

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s Release, Expel
alized American

UE, Sept. 25 (AP).—
Ipsen, 46, a naturalized
n who was sentenced to
rs in a Czech prison for
ig the regime, was releas-
expelled from Czechoslo-
today, a U.S. Embassy
aid.
The charges that Gen. Lavelle
had "willfully disobeyed lawful
orders and falsified official docu-
ments" were made in a complaint
submitted to the Secretary of the
Air Force, Robert C. Seamans Jr.,
by 1st Lt. Delbert R. Terrell Jr.,
a 24-year-old graduate of the
Air Force Academy.
Demoted, Retired:
Gen. Lavelle was relieved of his
command, demoted from full gen-
eral to lieutenant general and
retired from the Air Force after
investigations showed that he had
falsified reports to justify un-



BIRD SHOT—Black-headed gulls whirling over a fisherman on Lake Constance in southern Germany.

Hanoi Premier Repeats Vow
To Free POWs at End of War

By Peter Arnett
HANOI, Sept. 25 (AP).—Premier Pham Van Dong reiterated yesterday to a delegation of Americans here in Hanoi to es-
cort home three released fliers that remaining pilots would be freed when an agreement is reached to settle the war.
In a 90-minute informal discussion attended by this reporter, Premier Dong told anti-war activists Cora Weiss, David Dellinger, the Rev. William Slovicz, Coffin and Prof. Richard Falk that a framework for negotiating a settlement to the war had long been available.
That was the seven-point proposal put forward by the Provisional Revolutionary Government (Viet Cong) that calls for the total withdrawal of American forces and the formation of a coalition government.
Premier Dong stressed the importance of the Sept. 11 clarification statement put forward by the Viet Cong delegation chief, Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, in Paris that describes procedures by which a "three-party coalition could be formed."
Says Nixon Informed:
The North Vietnamese leader told the delegation that the pilots should be released and that it would be a good act. He said that President Nixon was aware of the necessity for a settlement first before their freedom and that there was no misunderstanding.
The three pilots have sent a message to President Nixon assuring him of their good health and of their intention to return home with their civilian escorts.
The message dispatched last night by international cable was signed by Air Force Maj. Edward Elias, Navy Lt. (jg) Mark Gortley and Navy Lt. (jg) Norris Charles.
Olga Charles, Lt. Charles's wife, and Lt. Gortley's mother, Minnie Lee Gortley, who are in Hanoi, also sent Mr. Nixon a cable. It read: "We have been with Norris and Mark since their release and wish to assure you that they are both in excellent health and spirits."
Mrs. Weiss said that she would announce travel plans as soon as reservations were confirmed on commercial flights.

Tilea, 76, Dead;
'39 Foe of Nazis,
Romanian Envoy

LONDON, Sept. 25 (AP).—Vioril Virgil Tilea, 76, an enemy of Nazi Germany as ambassador in London in 1939, has died here.
As ambassador, he exceeded instructions from Bucharest and asked for a British gesture of interest in a southeastern Europe threatened by Hitler's expansion. He informed the British government that Romania was threatened with the same danger that had destroyed Czechoslovakia.
But, at home, German-Romanian negotiations culminated in the treaty that made Romania an economic satellite of Germany.
During World War II, Mr. Tilea remained in London in charge of the "free Romania" movement. When liberation brought Communism, he stayed here, writing and lecturing and maintaining contact with the anti-Communist Romanian opposition.
Rev. Philip S. Watters Sr., HACKETTSTOWN, N.J., Sept. 25 (NYT).—The Rev. Dr. Philip S. Watters sr., 82, a Methodist clergyman and educator, died at his home here yesterday.
Dr. Watters served as minister of the Washington Square Methodist Church in Manhattan from 1940 until 1960, and was president of Drew Seminary for Young Women in Carmel, N.Y., from 1942 until 1949.

Baroness Laura Ricasoli
Siena, Italy, Sept. 25 (UPI).—Baroness Laura Ricasoli, 50, a sister of Princess Paola of Liege, is dead, relatives said today. The baroness, born Princess Laura Ruffo di Calabria, died in northern Italy yesterday. She had been ill for some time, relatives said.

2 Jailed in N.Y.
In Bank Swindle

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (Reuters).—Two men, convicted of fraudulently obtaining \$388,000 in advance fees for purported mortgage loans from Swiss banks and other lenders, were each sentenced Friday to five years in prison.
The defendants, Arthur della Rocca, 34, of New York, and William Courtney, 33, of San Jose, Calif., were sentenced by U.S. District Judge Edward Weinfeld, who noted that "each defendant is a very knowledgeable operator in the confidence-game field."
The government prosecutor said that the defendants pretended to be associated with or have control of lending institutions, including Swiss banks, through corporations called Swiss-American Discount Corp., Interhandel Overseas Corp., Inverness Overseas Corp. and Trans-Continental Corp.

Scanty Soviet Grain Crop Suffers Final Blow

By Stephens Broening
MOSCOW, Sept. 25 (AP).—Bad weather and disorganization are threatening the wheat crop in several key grain-growing areas that were counted on to save the Soviet Union's 1972 harvest from being a disaster.
A stunned, scorched crop in the traditional wheat producing areas of European Russia has already forced the Soviet Union to buy more than one billion dollars worth of grain from America, Canada and Australia.
Soviet leaders had hoped that the later-ripening grain in Siberia, the southern Urals and Kazakhstan would offset some of these losses.
However, Soviet press reports on the harvest in these areas paint a picture of chaos, mismanagement and demoralization.
In a front-page article today, the Communist party paper, Pravda, told of wet grain lying in the fields of Siberia, with workers hesitating to thresh it, of shortages of drivers at grain elevators, of trucks waiting time in line because of poor scheduling.
Siberian wheat was up to 12 days late in ripening, Pravda said, and as soon as the harvest began it started to rain. Wet grain at harvest time means there is a great risk that the grain will spoil no matter how abundant the yield.
In the virgin lands of Kazakhstan, Pravda reported yesterday, wet snow had fallen and the harvesting had to be stopped with 85 percent of the wheat lying in windrows.
Workers, the paper said, were holding back because the grain was "heavy and wet."
Top speed, Pravda exhorted, is essential because of the threat of snow.
The harvest, the Communist party organ said, is lagging because of bad organization. Wet grain was being sent directly to elevators which had no drying facilities. In other cases, wheat was piled up at railroad sidings because less than half as many freight cars as required had been provided.
Around Chelyabinsk, in the southern Urals, less than one-third of the harvest had been stored. "Complicated weather conditions" persisted, the paper reported.
Pravda described chaotic transport conditions in the region.
In the Kuzbass area, only 78 of 300 available trucks were in use and "hundreds of trucks" had broken down.
Less than half of the 355 tractor-trailers allotted to the Agapovskiy region were in use.
Spare parts outlets are jammed with vehicles. In one case a truck needed in the fields was sent more than 100 kilometers to fetch a single ball bearing.
Pravda said a fleet of 11.5-ton trucks was unaccountably sent on a 1,200-kilometer errand to pick up lumber when the vehicles were needed to carry grain.
Summing up conditions in his bailiwick, the agricultural chief of Chelyabinsk said the harvest was characterized by "high tension."

Incidents in West Germany Cited

U.S. Army Reports Rise in Racial Violence

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP).—Incidents of racial violence by American servicemen, including mob fights, a stabbing and an alleged gang rape in West Germany, increased this summer, according to Army figures released by Rep. Les Aspin, D., Wis.
The congressman released an Army summary sheet listing five major racial incidents involving U.S. servicemen in West Germany in July and August. There were 10 in the entire previous year.
"It is painfully obvious," Rep. Aspin said, "that the Army's program to curb racial conflict is not working."
The violence began in Ludwigsburg July 2, according to the Army's summary, when white soldiers precipitated a fight in a military club that involved 20 whites and 20 blacks and injured 24 men.
Lieutenant Struck
The following night, a lieutenant was hit over the head with a stick as he walked into a mess hall there, the Army report said. It said that three other persons were injured during the two days of violence at Ludwigsburg and 21 soldiers were arrested.
Another mob fight broke out at Stuttgart on Aug. 12, the Army paper said, when 75 to 100 black soldiers gathered to protest the arrest of a black soldier. Thirteen blacks and 10 German policemen were injured in an ensuing brawl, and 13 blacks were arrested by the German police.
The report said that a group of 10 to 15 blacks assaulted a white sergeant on Aug. 27 at Bamberg, and, shortly afterward, a group of 20 to 30 blacks assaulted five white soldiers, stabbing one. The Army said that the group grew and proceeded to the post dispensary where it broke windows and overturned a Volkswagen.
A white soldier with two German girls was robbed by 14 black soldiers the same day at Ulm, the Army report said, and the two girls claimed that they had been raped by nine or 10 of the blacks.
Rep. Aspin said that the racial incidents were not confined to Germany but are occurring worldwide in Korea, Hawaii, Okinawa and the United States.
He said that there were five

Senate Moves
On Condemning
Thieu Crackdown

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP).—The Senate today adopted a condemnation of what it called repressive acts of the regime of President Nguyen Van Thieu in South Vietnam.
In adopting an amendment by Sen. Adlai E. Stevenson, D., Ill., the Senate demanded that the United States quit supporting or appearing to support attempts by the South Vietnamese government "to discourage legitimate opposition by abridging the right to vote, freedom of the press, or other individual liberties."
The amendment to the \$1.5-billion foreign military aid bill was adopted by voice vote with only four Democratic senators and no Republicans on the floor.
It would require the President to report to Congress next Jan. 1 and semiannually thereafter on what action he has taken as long as the United States supplies military aid to South Vietnam.
Bangladesh Assembly
DACCAs, Sept. 25 (AP).—The Bangladesh Constituent Assembly has been summoned to meet Oct. 12 to adopt a constitution for the new nation. The government may then announce an election date.

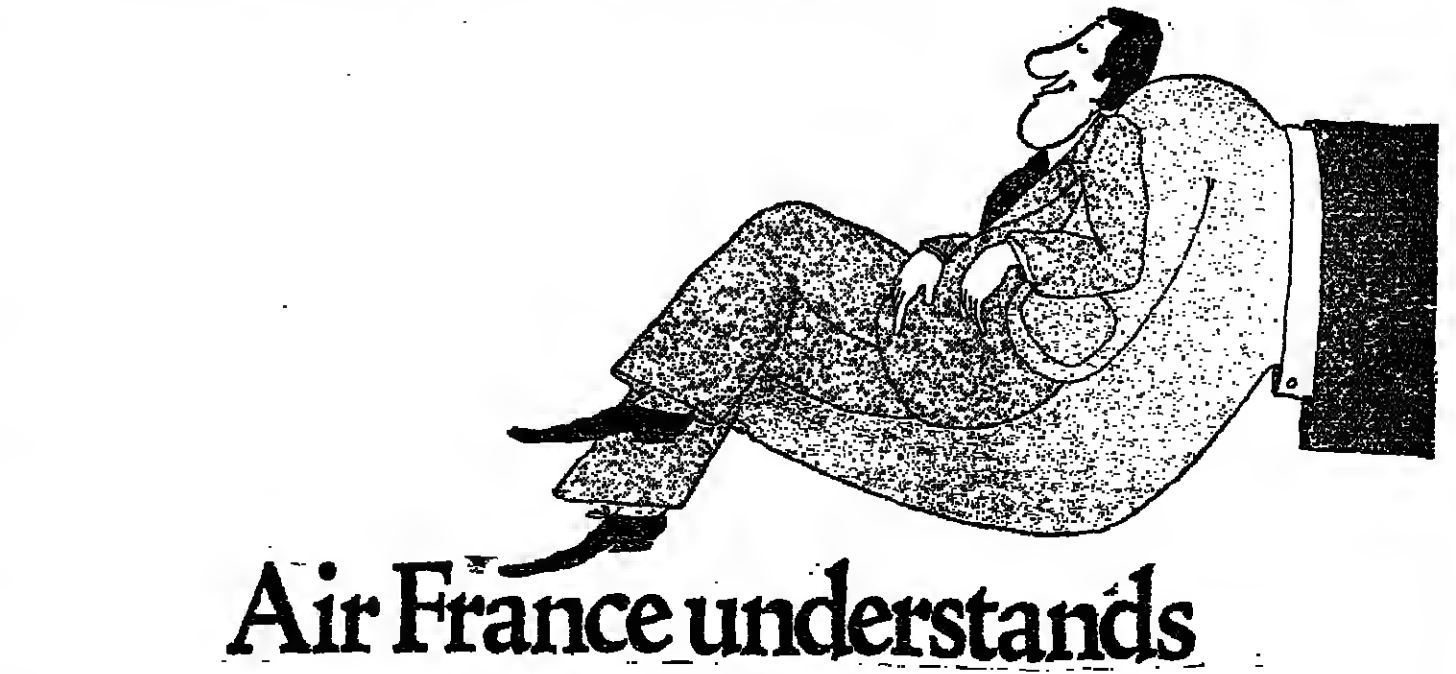
Poland Promises
Emigration Shift

WARSAW, Sept. 25 (Reuters).—A leading West German Red Cross official concluded four days of talks here today with an assurance that Poland would speed up the emigration of Polish citizens of German descent who want to leave for West Germany.
Kurt Wagner, secretary-general of the West German Red Cross, received the pledge from his Polish counterpart, Jan Tarasiewicz.
The Poles said that state officials handling emigration problems would speed up the issuing of exit papers. The emigration issue recently had clouded improved relations between the two countries.



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Looking Back on the Life of Chanel

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Sept. 25 (UPI).—A contest will, a persistent rumor of German links and the postponement of an official exhibition on her life and work have many people wondering about the real Coco Chanel.

Some answers may come from a flurry of books about her. One forthcoming book, "Les Années Chanel" (The Years of Chanel), by French journalist Pierre Galante, alleges that she had an affair, at the age of 63, with "a dangerous agent of the German information service." In another, by Goncourt Prize-winner Edmonde Charles-Roux, it is suggested that the "affair" was no affair but an "amorous friendship."

Meanwhile, Chanel's former butler, François Mironnet, now living in Saint-Tropez, is fighting her will. It has been said that, like some other employees, he is piqued by Mademoiselle's ingratitude. Be that as it may, the case will come up in court Oct. 11 in Paris, according to Mr. Mironnet's lawyer, François Manderieux, who refused further comment.

Characterizing the suit as "a lot of wind," Chanel's great niece Gabrielle (Tini) Labrunie said, "It doesn't hold together. Mironnet pretends that my aunt made a will in his favor in 1966 and that the will was found in a book. I just got the opinion of the experts and we know for sure it (the will) is a fake. If he has any sense, he will not pursue the case."

Fondation Coco

In what Mrs. Labrunie and others consider Chanel's final will, the couturière left, after her death in January, 1971, her fortune to the Fondation Coco (for "Coco" and "Gabrielle") in Vaduz, Liechtenstein—Mademoiselle was

buried in Lausanne. According to Pierre Galante's as yet unpublished book—it is to appear in French bookstores in November and in the United States in February—this was a way for her to evade French taxes.

Under this will, the Swiss executor was to take care of various Chanel employees, "but Mr. Mironnet was not listed," Mrs. Labrunie said.

Probably unrelated to all this, a Chanel retrospective scheduled next month at the Musée Galliera is said to have been postponed until 1973. The show, a homage to Chanel, was to be an official accolade. The idea came from Alain Trapeznard, director of the Beaux-Arts Department of the city of Paris. Reportedly, Mrs. Georges Pompidou was to inaugurate the exhibition.

Yvonne Deslandes, curator of the Union Française des Arts du Costume, a private institution, had been working on the exhibition—gathering stacks of documents, including original drawings signed by Chanel—when, she said, she was told to stop. Mrs. Deslandes also got 60 dresses from the house of Chanel. Ex-model Bettina posed in 10 of them for photographer Henry Clarke. One of the dresses was a 1916 model that the house had had to duplicate because the original had disappeared.

Mrs. Deslandes said that she was told on Aug. 1 that the show had been "canceled."

Bettina's Reaction

From her home in Sardinia, Bettina said: "I'm very surprised. The whole thing seems to be called off. I don't know what's going on. I called (the house of) Chanel and got a very vague answer. I have the impression that there is a problem with the name of Chanel. Maybe a book that's coming out."

The official version from Mr. Trapeznard is that the show has not been canceled, "simply postponed because we want to do a large retrospective on Chanel—not just the couture side of her life but Chanel as a Parisian personality. We have to gather a great number of documents, many of which are abroad. That's why we think we will hold the Chanel show in 1973 at the earliest in June, but more likely in the fall."

Although experts point out that an exhibition of this sort usually takes months—even years—to assemble, the rumor about the German link persists, doubtless fed by speculation on what Mr. Galante and Miss Charles-Roux may have written about Chanel.

In a long chapter, entitled "L'Exile de Mademoiselle" (Mademoiselle's Exile), Mr. Galante says that the man with whom "Coco fell in love" was Hans Günther von Dincklage. "Several enquiries of the French counter-espionage show Spatz-Dincklage as a likely agent of the Gestapo, and, in any case, an important agent of the Abwehr, under the orders of Colonel Weag."

Operation Closed

On the eve of World War II, Chanel was at the height of her fame. She closed her couture house—here was the only couture house to shut during the war—and moved into the Ritz Hotel in Paris, many of whose rooms were commandeered by the Germans. As Edith Menn put it in her article for The New York Times (Jan. 12, 1971), "Miss Chanel remained there, then went on to Vichy and to Switzerland but the record of her life for 15 years is more blurred than usual." Chanel re-opened her couture house on Feb. 5, 1954.

Mr. Galante, who says that he had access to the Dincklage file (of which he says he possesses photocopies) is the first to present Chanel's wartime friend in a crude light.

Two previous books, "Chanel Solitaire," by Claude Ballien and "Coco Chanel, Secrétaire," by Marcel Haedrich, skirted the problem. For Mr. Haedrich, Dincklage (whom he refers to only by initials) was a harmless, ageing playboy, nicknamed Spatz (sparrow) by his friends. "He loved eating, wine, cigars and beautiful clothes. . . . Thanks to Coco he had an easy life. . . . (he) waited for her in her salon. In civilian clothes. Champagne or whiskey? He lighted a cigar. He kissed Coco's hand. 'How are you this morning?' Because they spoke English. He is not German, his mother was British." Claude Ballien, in her book, never mentions the man.

In Mr. Galante's opinion, Spatz was dangerous. "Speechless of the fifth column," he writes, "he (Spatz) also worked under Goebbels. His role? Spread defeatist propaganda in French circles."

An Interview

Speculation about what Mr. Galante might have said—but, in fact, did not—may have something to do with the rumor circulating in Paris that Chanel herself might have worked for the Germans. Women's Wear Daily, the New York garment industry newspaper, put the question bluntly to Edmonde Charles-Roux. "Was Coco Chanel, Paris's greatest couturière, really an agent for the Gestapo?" Under no circumstances," Mrs. Charles-Roux told WWD (Sept. 18). "Everyone knows she lived with a high-ranking German official during the war. He was not in the

Coco Chanel
preparing
a collection
in 1957.



Gestapo. He was attached to a commission here and he did give information. He had a dirty job. But we must remember, it was war and he had the misfortune to be a German."

Almost as categorical as Miss Charles-Roux are Mr. Galante and Chanel's numerous friends. They do not believe that she had a working relationship with the Germans during the war. André-Louis Dubois, ex-préfet of the Paris police is writing the pre-

face to Mr. Galante's book. He said: "I saw her on and off for 30 years. But during the war, if she was living with a Nazi. . . . I was being chased by Nazis. How could I know?"

"Yet, do you honestly believe that Chanel would have been invited to the Elysée Palace by President (Georges) Pompidou if there had been the slightest indication that she had worked for the Nazis?"

Paris, which is not bound by time."

Among those who are participating in the film: Diabann Carroll, Connie Stevens, Twiggy, Perry Como, Louis Jourdan, and Charles Aznavour. The sites of the show will be the Boulevard Montparnasse, the Champs-Élysées, the park at St. Cloud, the Tuilleries, Maxim's and Orly airport.

The Show

Porter's songs, said Mr. Cates, "are as popular as ever at home and here. Youngsters like them, though they never saw a Porter show. We begin with a shot of a Victorian steamer trunk with Cole Porter's name on it and marked Paris-bought. Out of the trunk come many of the songs he wrote here. Perry Como sings 'Get Magnificent, I Love Paris'; Diabann, 'Night and Day' and many others. Aznavour will do 'What Is This Thing Called Love' and Louis Jourdan, 'Just One of Those Things.' We close

with an ensemble: 'You're the Top,' at Orly."

The Paris-Porter association was close and fruitful. He composed many of his celebrated scores in his preferred city and glorified it in his lyrics and music, most resoundingly perhaps in "I Love Paris." Paris brought him theatrical luck.

"Paris was in fact the title of his first Broadway hit in 1938 in which the French star, Irene Bordant, rolled her dark, bedroom eyes and suggestively railed her plucked eyebrows, sang, 'Let's Do It' and 'Tie Me Up, My Darling.' Before that several Porter numbers had been incorporated in New York musicals. After 1938 there was a new Porter musical almost annually: 'Thirty Million Frenchmen' in 1939 with Genevieve Tobin and William Gaxton, introducing 'You Do Something To Me'; 'The Gay Divorée' with Fred Astaire vocalizing and dancing 'Night and Day'; 'The New Yorkers'; 'Anything Goes' (con-

tinuing 'You're the Top' and 'I Get a Kick Out of You'); 'Jubilee' (in which 'Begin the Beguine' was first heard); 'Nymph Errand'; 'Red, Hot and Blue'; 'You Never Know'; 'Du Barry Was a Lady,' all written in the Rue Monsieur.

"Kiss Me Kate," a postwar Porter smash, was 'The Taming of the Shrew' in musical comedy form, but his last two shows, 'Can-Can' and 'Silk Stockings,' which was 'Ninotchka' set to song and dance—had Paris as their scene. Oddly enough, none of the great Porter musicals has ever been seen on the Parisian stage, though they have played in translation elsewhere in Europe from Stockholm to Madrid. The first all-Porter show was given in Paris at the Ambassadeurs in 1957 under the auspices of the Russian impresario Sayag. Since then, Porter songs have been made familiar to the French in films and records. The French and other Europeans will probably have a

chance to see the Cates TV spectacular after it is shown in the United States in January. Joseph Cates has already won Emmys for his productions. His George Gershwin spectacular with Fred Astaire and Jack Lemmon was one of the decided successes of American TV last year. He is planning to do Harold Arlen next. Right now, his objective is to capture the freshness and flavor of the Porter style with his joyful impudence.

Porter's chief interests were his music, lyrics and the approval of his close friends. He suspected that most of the critics were tone deaf, a suspicion that increased when they failed to appreciate 'Can-Can.' It was his practice to play each new number first to his lifelong intimate, Harold Sturgis. If Sturgis was pleased, the number went into a show. If not, Porter ceased to compose.

Porter's world was the theater and his social set. When war was declared in 1939, Porter was preparing a musical film in a Hollywood studio. A friend came into his office. 'Have you heard the news?' asked Porter. 'Yes, war's been declared,' replied his caller. 'Oh, not that. I mean the big news.' Porter said, 'Monty Woolley has got the lead in 'The Man Who Came to Dinner.'"

His previous payday came in 1966 with the success of his novel 'The Secret of Santa Vittoria,' which grossed about a million dollars and netted Mr. Crichton—after taxes—roughly \$400,000. Amortized over the years it took to write, the book just about covered the cost of his New York City household, which includes a wife and four growing children.

"I'm a close man with a koçek," he said. "I spend nothing and like to spend less, but about two more years and I'll have been back against the wall. Proust as it sounds, the success of my new book gives me a chance to write another good book, which is the only thing I want to do."

American Television Crew Films 'Cole Porter's Paris'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS (UPI). Cole Porter spent a fair share of his life in Paris. Between the wars, he owned a town house on the Rue Monsieur. Later, after he had sold it, he returned to Paris for long visits and maintained that his permanent address was "Rue Bar, Paris."

At the moment, an American television company is here trying to reacquaint Cole Porter's Paris on film for an NBC-TV spectacular. "It is not a biography," explained producer-director, Joseph Cates. "This is reassuring for Hollywood, once produced a screen biography of Porter that the subject found utterly ridiculous."

"The alliance of Paris and Porter resulted in some wonderful numbers," said Mr. Cates, "and we want to suggest the same that inspired them, the work of an American artist in

\$700,001 for Paper Rights to His Unpublished Novel

By Israel Shenker

NEW YORK (UPI).—"The Camerons," a novel by Robert Crichton that will be called old-fashioned, has just brought a price that is strictly new-fashioned: \$700,001.

Warner Paperback Library signed to pay Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., that much for the paperback rights, introducing Mr. Crichton to that charmed circle where a man's words are as good as gold. The \$1 was added to the \$700,000 to get the price above the rounder sum that may have been paid to others for paperback rights. Mr. Crichton said he thought this was "showboating," that he would therefore pass the buck. He will still get two-thirds of the sale price, the other third going to his publisher. After taxes, he should be left with about \$600,000.

Seventy-five thousand hard-cover copies to sell at \$7.95 each have been printed in preparation for the Nov. 9 publication date. "The Camerons" is a November selection of the Book-of-the-

Month Club, and parts will appear in the Ladies Home Journal, Playboy and the Reader's Digest—suggesting that the book's appeal is catholic.

"I'm gratified by the premature acceptance," said Mr. Crichton. "But I'm also conscious that people who say 'The Camerons' is not breaking new ground, as though breaking new ground is the only good thing."

"I'll start hearing the bugaboo words which will make the book unacceptable to some people—a good old-fashioned story, a spell-binding yarn. The better done the more scorned, in certain circles, and my neck is bared for the blow."

Story-telling is "a matter of genetic hunger," he insisted. "You can't go to a dinner party without hearing story after story," he said. "If you say someone's a bad guy, you'll have to explain

what you mean—and therein hangs the tale."

"Thank God the anti-novel novelists who see no pattern, no action, no beginning, no end, are finally under heavy attack. Things do happen; there are efforts made; there are successes and failures. All the world's not a stage for passive, passive mooning about intent. The ultimate thing is what people do, not what they think they do."

He does not want to be classed with other moneyed story-tellers such as Harold Robbins and Irving Wallace. "All you have to do is read 20 pages of the difference and you'll see the difference between my work and that of Robbins and Wallace. But I'm not going to be like Erich Segal, who, whenever he talked about himself, threw in the names of Dostoevsky and Tolstoy."

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ibas Seen on Verge Rival Bid in Belgium

By Robert Pinsky

Sept. 25 (AP-DJ).—The Belgian Paribas group, which has been the main force behind the Paribas bid for the French bank, is now being challenged by a rival bid from the French bank's own shareholders.

It is understood that the group previously had a large block of shares, perhaps as much as 10 percent, which has been controlled by the Paribas group.

**is Selling
er; Fear
valuation**

AGEN, Sept. 26 (Reuters).—Danish foreign exchange reserves were drained of 100 million kroner (about \$100 million) today as Danes sold their kroner for dollars.

on the krone was feared of a devaluation of the Danish currency in the market in the Oct. 1.

sources said that most of the krone was sold by traders who were permitted to sell on the 14 days.

Individuals also changed foreign currencies in Denmark of 2,000 kroner without special central bank permission.

the forward exchange in foreign currencies ended for about two days and when dealt this afternoon the forward deal was closed, banking sources said.

**ese Want
r Financing
in Japan**

Sept. 25 (Reuters).—banks will be encouraged to buy dollars in Tokyo in the Eurodollar market to subscribe to privately placed bonds, monetary officials said today.

ment last May per-panese banks to sub-such bonds, although it is banned. Since then 54 dollar bonds worth \$200 million have been placed by Japanese banks.

sure was originally in-encourage an outflow through this channel. Japanese banks have a lot of the required dollar to the Eurodollar market, but an outflow did not take place.

so said subscribing to bonds with short-term funds could involve Japanese banks will be encouraged to raise dol- Tokyo market by when they subscribe to privately-placed dollar bonds.

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Gold Drop Tied to Soviet Comment

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

ZURICH (AP-DJ).—A week ago the price of gold plummeted 8 percent from \$86 to \$78.50 an ounce, a considerable drop for any commodity.

Now the market is back under control, and the Zurich dealers feel a lot better. The price is now around \$83.50 an ounce.

What went wrong had some of the elements of a James Bond thriller, as dealers reconstructed events.

Although it could not be immediately confirmed, the word was that an economist for the Moscow Narodny Bank of London is on the carpet. The Soviet bank is embarrassed because its quarterly economic review caused the avalanche of selling.

The price which would prevail if all South African output were sold is around \$50 per ounce, and this price (corrected for inflation) should, everything being equal, be re-established when and if South Africa resumes a full sales policy, the bank's review said.

The Soviet Union has made no secret of its belief that the price of gold is too low. Its direct interests are involved because gold sales in Zurich are one means that Moscow has of financing purchases of goods from the West.

When Edouard P. Gostov, president of Wozchod Handelsbank A.G., the Russians' Zurich-based bank, which sells the gold, was asked what he thought of the Moscow Narodny reasoning, he replied, in English: "I think it's nutty."

Against the known Soviet position on the matter, the Moscow Narodny statement had an enormous psychological impact on the market. Said the chief of one gold-dealing department of a major bank: "Buyers saw \$50 an ounce and dumped."

There was one theory in Zurich that because of an internal bureaucratic struggle, Moscow Narodny was trying to undermine this position of its sister bank, the Wozchod, by driving down the price while the Wozchod was selling.

The Russians used to sell most of their gold in London, but now they use Zurich—taking advantage of Swiss banking secrecy—a development that could have given rise to some jealousy by the Narodny bank.

But this reasoning was too far-fetched for most people, as was the theory that the Russians were testing the market for future sales.

The majority view of the gold specialists here was that the Moscow Narodny analysis appeared as a sheer blunder, a result of inadequate control over the contents of the review in London.

Both the Wozchod and the Narodny are state-owned institutions controlled by the Soviet state bank and the Soviet foreign trade organization. They form part of a network of Soviet banks in the West, their function being to help finance East-West trade.

After a long absence from the gold market, the Russians began selling relatively large quantities of gold in 1971, according to the Bank for International Settlements in Basel.

It placed Russian sales last year at \$100 million, against \$550 million in 1966, the last time the Soviet Union was in the market in a major way.

Great secrecy shrouds the Russian transactions. Wozchod will not even confirm that it acts in the matter.

As to Moscow Narodny's reference to South Africa, a major supplier of gold, over the last few years, until the end of 1971, South Africa sold all of her newly mined gold to the Soviet Union, a balance-of-payments figure, the South Africans are putting newly mined gold into their reserves.

The Brussels-based Kredietbank, working from weekly South African reserve statements, has deduced that between April and June, 1972, about one-third of the production was used to replenish reserves. In July and August there was almost no gold sold on the free market.

It was this sort of information that was apparently in the back of the mind of the Moscow Narodny analyst in predicting the plunge to \$50 if all South African gold were sold to the market.

Additional testing will be required before the find's full significance can be estimated, Mobil said.

Find Offshore Sumatra
JAKARTA, Sept. 25 (AP-DJ).—Independent Indonesian American Petroleum (IAAPCO) has discovered oil offshore southeast Sumatra with production capacity of 2,700 barrels a day, the state-owned Pertamina Oil Corp. announced today.

Pertamina said the oil, which has a low sulphur content, was found at a depth of over 5,000 feet.

Additional testing will be required before the find's full significance can be estimated, Mobil said.

German Surplus Narrows
WIESBADEN, West Germany, Sept. 25 (AP-DJ).—West Germany's trade surplus narrowed 17 percent to 1,342 billion deutsche marks (about \$417 million) in August from a revised 1.62 billion DM in July.

But compared to August, 1971, it rose 0.5 percent, the federal statistics office said today.

Earning Reports
Beafood Foods 1971
Revenue (millions)... 877.8
Profits (millions)... 23.61
Per Share... 0.73

First Half
Revenue (millions)... 1,326
Profits (millions)... 45.06
Per Share... 1.39

R.H. Macy 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 237.0
Profits (millions)... 6.64
Per Share (Diluted)... 0.81

Year
Revenue (millions)... 1,041.1
Profits (millions)... 27.95
Per Share (Diluted)... 2.57

Ralston Bids for U.K. Group
Ralston Purina of the United States has made a cash bid valued at \$34 million for all the ordinary shares of Golden Egg Group Ltd., a U.K. hotel and restaurant chain.

Holders of an aggregate 18.9 percent of Golden Egg's shares have accepted. The offer is 150 pence for each ordinary share.

German Auto Industry Recovery Seen
West Germany's automobile industry will not make up this year for the declines, suffered during the first six months, in production, sales, and particularly profit.

President of the motor industry association, Johann Heinrich von Braun, says he is convinced that domestic demand will start expanding again, that exports will pick up in the next few months and that export prices would become competitive again along with the general inflation trend in other countries.

But he warns that pressure on profits could force further price increases. Sales in the first half rose 4.4 percent at home and 5.1 percent abroad in money terms, but real growth was virtually nil. Production dropped 5.6 percent as companies cut down their work forces by some 4 percent.

U.S. Firms Plan Small Spending Rise
Foreign affiliates of U.S. corporations expect their plant and equipment outlays this year to total \$15.4 billion, up 4 percent from last year, the Commerce Department reports. The projection, based on a survey taken in June, is up slightly from the results of a March survey which showed \$15.2 billion in outlays projected.

The affiliates expect 1973 spending to rise to \$16.3 billion, up 6 percent from the current 1972 projection. Both projected increases are considerably smaller than the 14 percent rise between 1970 and 1971.

Toyota Plans to Increase Capital
Toyota Motor plans a 20.5 percent increase in its capital to \$1.2 billion yen (about \$160 million) through a 41.7 million-share public offer and three 5 percent free issues. The application dates and issue price of the public offer have not yet been decided.

Voluntary Program Could Emerge Tonight Price-Wage Curbs in Britain Seen Near

LONDON, Sept. 25 (AP).—Leaders of Britain's government, employers and labor unions were reported today to be nearing agreement for voluntary restraints on price and wage increases.

Official sources said the first-stage accord in a longer-term program to fight the country's runaway inflation could emerge by tomorrow night when Prime Minister Edward Heath finishes the meeting he has been having with chiefs of the Confederation of British Industry (CBI) and the Trades Union Congress (TUC).

Advance word of the possible breakthrough boosted share prices on the London Stock Exchange and the pound sterling on the foreign exchange market.

The projected government-CBI-TUC program of restraint would not have the force of law but would depend entirely on the voluntary cooperation of the three parties whose leaders would have the tough job of selling it to their followers.

Mr. Heath's talks with CBI and TUC leaders already have produced agreement in principle on three central problems:

- The shared interest of fighting inflation, now rising at 10 percent a year.
- The need to improve the situation of the nation's lowest-paid groups.
- Introduction of a system of voluntary restraints on all forms of income coupled with new curbs on price increases.

Any meaningful three-way announcement after tomorrow's meeting would be reinforced in the eyes of wage-earners if the government were to link such a program with a statement of its own intentions on other key sectors of the economy. That is, how it proposes to check increases in rents, control property speculation, to insure pensions and other social security benefits against depreciation and so on.

But these aspects of the situation are expected to be covered at a later date in a second stage of the control program.

Sources said meanwhile that the Heath government is unable at this time to relax the value of the floating pound. They said this will not happen before Oct. 19 at the earliest—when heads of the 10 governments of the enlarged Common Market are to meet in Paris.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Transamerica Sees Profits Jump
Transamerica's 1972 per-share earnings should be "at least 40 percent above the 1971 figure," and 1973 earnings should show a "good" increase from 1972, chairman John R. Beckett reports. The U.S. firm earned \$61.9 million, or 92 cents a share in 1971, after capital gains of \$3.4 million. The per-share figure has been adjusted for a 4 percent stock dividend declared earlier this year.

Mr. Beckett notes that revenue of its United Artists subsidiary is at a record level.

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Purchasers of the new shares will not be eligible for the first free issue, but they will qualify for the following two. The three free issues will apply to shareholders of record Nov. 30 this year and May 30 and Nov. 30 next year.

Shareholders will receive five new shares for each 100 shares held as of those dates. Proceeds from the public offer are expected to be used to develop safer and more pollution-free autos.

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Big Oil, Gas Find by Mobil In North Sea

More Testing Needed
To Assess Value

LONDON, Sept. 25 (AP).—An Anglo-American oil consortium reported yesterday it had found major oil and natural gas deposits under the North Sea 100 miles southeast of the Shetland Islands.

A spokesman for Mobil Oil North Sea said a test well drilled in 284 feet of water had produced a flow rate of up to 3,400 barrels a day of low-sulphur oil.

The British state-owned Gas Council and Amoco Petroleum each have nearly 26 percent in the consortium. Mobil holds 20 percent, Amerasia 18 percent and the rest is held by Texas Eastern.

Major Oil Zone
The northern sector of the North Sea is becoming one of the world's major oil zones. The biggest deposits found so far have been by British Petroleum, off the eastern Scottish coast, expected to yield 400,000 barrels a day, and the Shell-Esso Brent field 100 miles northeast of the Shetlands with an expected daily yield of 300,000 barrels.

Oil experts said the Mobil find would probably match these.

Mobil added that the well flowed at a rate of 3,400 barrels daily on one test and at 2,200 a day on another, with 1,050 cubic feet of gas per barrel of oil on both tests.

Additional testing will be required before the find's full significance can be estimated, Mobil said.

Light Selling Drives Big Board Prices Down

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (NST).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed sharply lower in slow trading today.

Analysts noted that President Nixon's speech before the International Monetary Fund meeting in Washington apparently did little to bolster the market.

The Dow Jones industrial average reflected the weak performance, moving lower almost throughout the session and losing 7.30 at 956.73. Turnover totaled 10.92 million shares, down from 12.57 million Friday.

Eldon A. Grimm, senior vice-president of Walston & Co., noted that "the lack of interest by investors and institutions in the market in recent weeks continues despite some favorable economic developments." He mentioned the rise in machine tool orders and durable goods orders for August.

Blue-Chips Hit
The bulk of the decline in the Dow average today reflected a loss of 6 to 10 1/2 in Du Pont, which said its third-quarter earnings "should not be materially different from last year's strong third quarter."

Some of the other losers in the blue-chip category included Sears, Roebuck, which fell 3 1/2 to 107 1/2; Jiffy Co. 2 to 75 1/2; PepsiCo, 1 5/8 to 78 and American Home Products, 2 8/8 to 105 5/8.

American Telephone dipped 1/4 to 47 3/8. Many of the glamour issues were depressed. Curtiss Wright slumped 3 1/4 to 42, Alaska Interstate was off 2 1/2 to 34, Levitz Furniture fell 1 1/4 to 42 3/8, Gleason Works dropped 2 3/8 to a new 1972 low of 55 1/2 and Dart Industries lost 2 to 49 1/2.

The most actively-traded issue was International Paper, which fell 1/4 to 34 3/4 on a turnover of 452,400 shares.

Amerasia Hess scored a gain of 1 3/4 to 48 3/8. It has an interest in the oil and gas fund reported by Mobil Oil, which edged up 3/8 to 65 7/8, Texas Eastern Transmission rose 1 7/8 to 52 3/4.

Pan Am surrendered 3 3/8 to 11 1/8 among the air carriers following a dismal earnings statement for August.

Ethyl Corp., the subject of some unfavorable press comment, dropped 2 5/8 to 29.

Aro Corp., trading ex-dividend, slipped 1 1/4 to 20 3/4. Heavily added International Paper dropped 1/4 to 34 3/4.

House of Fabrics edged up 1/8 to 8 1/4, reversing a recent weak trend. Some analysts said that recent selling in the stock had been a bit overdone.

Prices eased in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The index fell 0.01 to 25.89.

Carlin Stores fell 1 to 5 1/2 after it omitted the quarterly dividend. Colt International rose 1 to 21 1/2 and Allied Control added 1 3/8 to 13 3/4.

On the bond market, the government sector showed some improvement but corporate prices were moderately lower in quiet trading. The treasury bill market showed some rest, moving up to six basis points lower in yield with three-month bill off six at 4.62-64.

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French See Pool On Computers

PARIS, Sept. 25 (AP-DJ)—France, Britain and West Germany will pool their technological know-how and create before year-end a multinational computer industrial complex able to hold its own on highly competitive international computer markets.

The French Premier Pierre Messmer said today.

At the opening of the annual international communications and office equipment salon here, he said cooperation between France's state-subsidized Cie. Internationale de l'Informatique (CII) and Germany's Siemens under an agreement signed earlier this year, was a success and would be extended to other nations.

Mr. Messmer disclosed that science ministers from Britain, France and Germany will meet shortly to map out the "European multinational group." Officials said the conference will be held Oct. 17.

Austin Co	Nell Brady	Wash Dela
Bentley Co	Wash DC	
Cybernet Co	Nat Avel	Wicks Co
Digital	Natl Steel	
Hittachi JIA	Natl Air	

Eurodollars

Sept. 23, 1972

	Bid	Asked	Change
7 Day Pir	\$ 6/8	5 7/8	-1/8
One Month	5 1/2	5 1/2	+2/10
3 Months	5 7/8	5 7/8	Unch.
6 Months	5 7/8	5 7/8	Unch.
One Year	5 7/8	5 7/8	Unch.

Stocks-Eurodollar/Eurocredits

Sept. 25, 1972

	Dp.	Cl.	N.C.
Londoa	62.80	62.50	-0.10
Zurich	64.20	63.60	-0.40
Paris (12.5 klia)	63.70	62.95	-0.32

U.S. dollars per ounce.

	Bid	Asked	Change
Gold	106.00	106.00	Unch.
Silver	18.00	18.00	Unch.

Eurodollars

Sept. 23, 1972

	Bid	Asked	Change
7 Day Pir	\$ 6/8	5 7/8	-1/8
One Month	5 1/2	5 1/2	+2/10
3 Months	5 7/8	5 7/8	Unch.
6 Months	5 7/8	5 7/8	Unch.
One Year	5 7/8	5 7/8	Unch.

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September 21, 1972

COMMON STOCK
(Par Value \$1 Per Share)

Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.	The First Boston Corporation	Drexel Firestone <small>Incorporated</small>
duPont Glore Forgan <small>Incorporated</small>	Goldman, Sachs & Co.	Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes
Kidder, Peabody & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	Lazard Frères & Co.
Loeb, Rhoades & Co.		Lehman Brothers <small>Incorporated</small>
		Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith <small>Incorporated</small>
Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis <small>Incorporated</small>		Smith, Barney & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>
Stone & Webster Securities Corporation		White, Weld & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>
Dean Witter & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>		Bache & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>
EuroPartners Securities Corporation		E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.
Paribas Corporation	Reynolds Securities Inc.	Shearson, Hammill & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>
SoGen International Corporation		G. H. Walker & Co.

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Drexel Firestone <small>Incorporated</small>	duPont Gloro Forgan <small>Incorporated</small>	Goldman, Sachs & Co.
Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes	Kidder, Peabody & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
Loeb, Rhoades & Co.	Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith <small>Incorporated</small>	Prine, Webber, Jackson & Carter <small>Incorporated</small>
Salomon Brothers	Shearson, Hammill & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	Smith, Barney & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>
Stone & Webster Securities Corporation	Wertheim & Co., Inc.	White, Weld & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>
Dean Witter & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	Bache & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.
ABD Securities Corporation	Basle Securities Corporation	Reynolds Securities Inc.
A. G. Becker & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	J. G. Bradford & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	GBWL-Hayden, Stone Inc.
EuropaPartners Securities Corporation	Hallgarten & Co.	Clark, Dodge & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>
W. E. Hutton & Co.	Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. Inc.	Harris, Upham & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>
New Court Securities Corporation	Paribas Corporation	Model, Roland & Co., Inc.
L. F. Rothschild & Co.	Shields & Company <small>Incorporated</small>	R. W. Pressprich & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>
Swiss American Corporation	UBS-DB Corporation	G. H. Walker & Co.
		Walston & Co., Inc.

September, 1972

American Stock Exchange Trading

A										B										C										D									
1977-78										1977-78										1977-78										1977-78									
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Sept. 25, 1972

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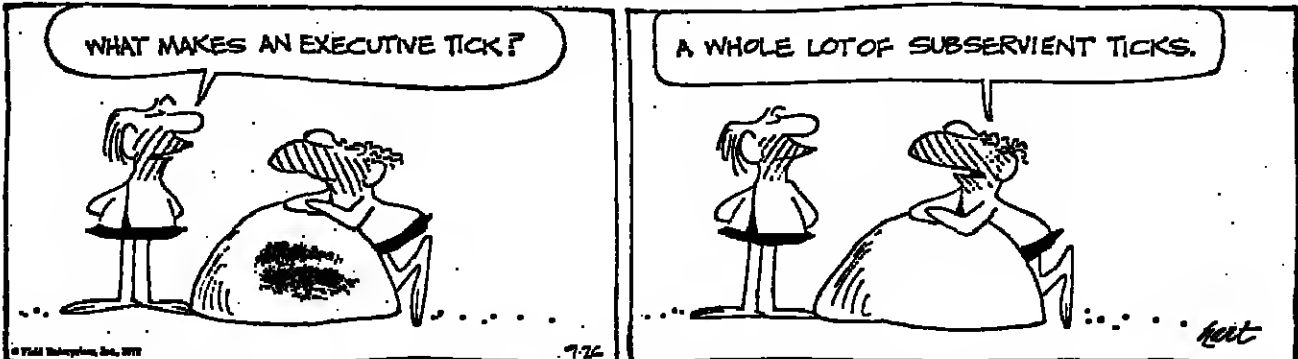
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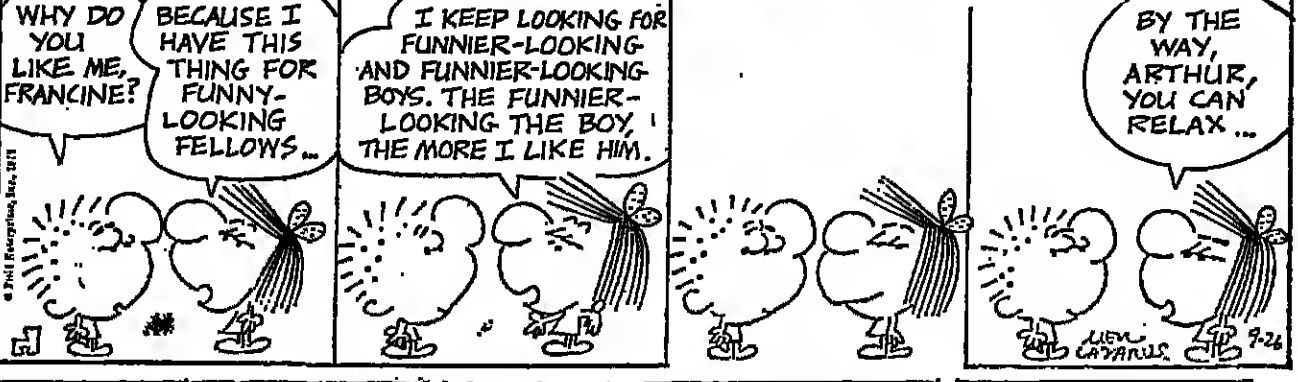
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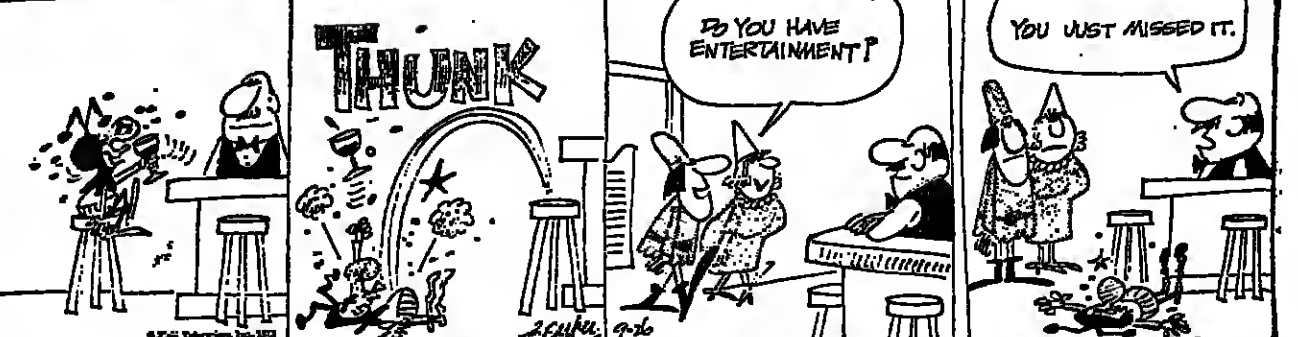
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The normal opening lead of a small club, while apparently giving away a trick, resulted in the defeat of a slam which with any other lead would have succeeded.

North-South were using the Precision system. One club was artificial, showing 16 points or more. The two-diamond response showed eight or more points and five or more diamonds. Two spades and three hearts were natural bids, and North used Blackwood to reach six hearts.

The slam is slightly optimistic, but will apparently succeed as the cards lie. Declarer's normal play is to cash the two high trumps and when the queen does not fall he will have to bring home the diamond suit without loss.

The correct technique is to play the king first and then lead the jack, intending to finesse if it is not covered. This line will produce five diamond tricks any time East has the queen with no more than three other diamonds, and also if West has the singleton queen.

But the situation changed when West made the normal opening lead of a small club, the only suit that had not been bid naturally. Dummy's queen won the first trick and declarer's chances, looking only at the North-South cards, had improved considerably.

Rather than rely on the risky diamond finesse, he could now discard one of dummy's diamonds on the club ace and trump a diamond in dummy. All he needed was a normal three-two diamond break.

After cashing the two high trumps, declarer took the diamond king and led a diamond to the ace. West trumped this with the heart queen and returned the king of clubs. Declarer won in the closed hand, discarding a diamond as planned from dummy. Now he was able to establish his diamonds by ruffing twice in dummy, but he had no way to dispose of the club ten and West won the setting trick with his jack.

With any other lead, South would have made the slam.

NORTH (D)		EAST	
♠ A J 7 4 3		♠ K 5 2	
♥ A K 5 2		♥ 10 7	
♦ K J 5		♦ Q 9 7 4	
♣ Q		♣ 8 6 2	
SOUTH		WEST	
♠ 9		♠ Q 10 8 6	
♥ J 8 6 6		♥ Q 4 3	
♦ A 10 8 3 2		♦ 6	
♣ A 10 4		♣ K J 7 5 3	

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1♣	Pass	2♦	Pass
2♠	Pass	3♥	Pass
4NT	Pass	5♥	Pass
6♥	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the club five.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TIDEF

BOMUC

REBUPS

FLAGDY

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

WHAT SHOES OFTEN ARE, AFTER BEING BOUGHT.

Yesterday's Jumble: BOGUS FOYER TAWDRY BEFORE
Answer: Sounds like this crook isn't in danger - A SAFE ROBBER

BOOKS

WHERE THE WASTELAND ENDS

Politics and Transcendence in Post-Industrial Society

By Theodore Roszak. Doubleday. 492 pp. \$10. (Second in a two-part review)

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

IN yesterday's review of the first half of "Where the Wasteland Ends" we found the religious impulse excited from post-industrial culture, the intellect divorced from our "visionary powers and energies of transcendence." The fate of the soul, said Mr. Roszak, is the fate of the social order, and only a religious renewal in his special sense will generate our next politics and perhaps the final radicalism of our society. The sensibility that accompanies technological competence lacks both the tragic dimension and the regenerative imagination that could save us from the feeling of nihilism and absurdity that has labeled ours the Age of Anxiety and the Age of Longing.

Without rapture or participation, what the author calls "secularized transcendence," knowledge can only be functional. Science, as he puts it, has become our religion simply because we cannot see around it. We have been fed the prestige of the infinite—to use Santayana's phrase—in place of the experience of nature.

In the second half of his book, Mr. Roszak points out that romanticism—the archenemy of science—has progressively been dismissed as a form of "emotional indigestion." Sometimes the charge, he admits, is justified: "So much genius flawed by so much banality." But he insists that romanticism's sense of life redeems its puerile historicism. It struggles to save the reality of experience from evaporating into a starvation diet of theoretical abstraction or disintegrating into a chaos of bare, empirical fact.

Romanticism, the book argues, is a critical counterpoint to the empirical advance of science. Not only in the laboratories, but also in the Christian church as well, its typical enthusiasm for things has always been regarded as a form of heresy. For whatever Christianity had borrowed from Judaism, it had left behind "the lyric spirit of prophecy, preferring desecrated theological discourse."

The lid is clamped on so tight, says the author, that the dark side of the mind—the landscape of "negative definition, in the word unconscious."

Mr. Roszak heroically makes his way through the prophetic poems to show us how much William Blake knew, already, of our predicament. Turning to Wordsworth, he says that he felt the "speaking presence" of nature more keenly than most, that his poetry was "an architecture of consciousness." Of Goethe, the author remarks that he was so faithful to the idea of the natural that he even resisted spectacles when his eyes grew dim. In his Ur-Phenomenon, or deep-down phenomenon, Goethe confirmed Mr. Roszak's presentation that "mythology is truth's dancing partner. Poetry, in the author's definition, is "the therapeutic subversion of language by language; it is language doctoring its own worse disease of literalism with the medicine of symbolic play."

There is enough inspiration and provocation in "Where the Wasteland Ends" to fuel a thousand seminars in contemporary civilization... enough eloquence to make each reader feel in his whole self, as well as in his regenerated "sacramental consciousness," the truth of its message. Few of us will find cause for anxiety, though, in Mr. Roszak's final, gentle suggestion: "There is nothing to do, nowhere to get. We need only stand still in the light."

Mr. Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Chica or Raton
5 Verrazano et al.
10 Room in Sevilla
14 Bank transaction
15 Kind of film or light
16 Ski lift
17 Wave: Fr.
18 "Coming wing and a prayer"
19 One of the Oranges
20 Odets title
23 "forget me" forget-wo
24 Jousts
25 High-tea features
29 Vic
30 Roman trees
31 Sit on the dais
35 Study course
36 Call it
38 Nobel physicist
40 Halloween wear
42 Phoenician city
43 Yankee affirmative

44 Extremely foolish
45 Social division
46 Celestial band
50 Beckett title
56 Gaelic
57 Ballo's Tallchief
58 Small group
59 The same: Lat.
60 Con
61 Overture subject
62 Jonson and Gunn
63 City on the Rhine
64 French river

DOWN

1 "The Man Down"
2 Mrs. Chaplin
3 Moslem judge
4 Dill herb
5 Book stiffeners
6 Engine warnings
7 Airborne
8 Taboo
9 Frightens
10 Basic industry
11 Behind, shipwise
12 Shows stamina
13 Affected

21 Do la Cité et al.
22 Covers
25 Bath, e.g.
26 About Abbr.
27 Wares of
28 Crimfighter of TV
29 Scrap
31 Bakery product
32 Fleur-de-lis
33 Art movement
34 Jonson and Gunn
36 Fair royalty
37 Baseball figure
38 Feminine suffix
41 Egyptian month
42 Nylon nemesis
44 "... and ransom captivo
45 Aframon: Sp.
46 Up and doing
47 News fillers
48 Hair styles
49 Bete
50 Spouse, in Leipzig
51 Vico da
52 Klempner
53 Between zwel and vier
54 Painter's media
55 Lacquered metal

